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Part One
Pages 1-8

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HARD WORDS IN SENATE

Lexow and Coggeshall Exchange Bitter Greetings.

POLICE REORGANIZATION BILL DEAD

An Exciting Debate, in Which Threats to Reveal Party Secrets Are Made in the Upper House.

ALBANY, May 14.—Senators Lexow and Coggeshall called each other hard names and gave hints which revealed party secrets on the floor of the Senate to-day in a way which it is said has never been equaled. The Police Reorganization bill was under discussion. A crowd was packed behind the railing, and as the two Senators called each other bad names it was so still that every word which was uttered could be heard in the furthest corner of the room. The lashing which Senator Kilburn gave to Uncle Dan Bradley last week, when he accused him of making a deal on the Greater New-York bill, was a mild and dignified performance compared to the passage between Coggeshall and Lexow.

After the sensational incident, the Senate proceeded to kill the Police Reorganization bill by precisely the same vote with which it gave its first blow two weeks ago—16 to 16.

Senator Bradley refused to vote for it, as he had said he would do, and Senators Coggeshall, Robertson, and Reynolds continued the attitude which they have maintained during the last two weeks.

Every Senator was in his seat. The Process of rushing through minor bills was going along regularly, and a comparatively small crowd of spectators was looking on. Suddenly, Mr. Lexow moved to suspend the rules and take up the question of reconsidering the Police bill. This action had been anticipated, and it required only a short time for the word to spread through the corridors. It was expected by some that the Senator had secured a change in the standing of the friends and enemies of the bill, and there was a rush to the Senate Chamber to see what would be the result.

Senator Sullivan moved a call of the House. When these proceedings were over, the bill was read, and Mr. Reynolds moved to refer it back to the committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. This would have killed it for all time. The vote stood 16 to 16, and the Lieutenant Governor gave the casting vote against the motion.

The bill was then put on the order of third reading, and soon after the violent talk began. Mr. O'Connor made a short speech, in which he said that this was a party measure, and the people of the State would hold the Republican Party responsible for its success or failure. Then Mr. Lexow began. He attacked the Republican Senators who had broken the caucus instructions and voted against the bill. He denounced them as traitors, accused them of fighting their own party, and of being willing tools of the Democrats, who were trying to kill the bill. He gave evidence that he was getting excited.

"Why is it," he asked, lifting up his voice, "that three Republicans stand here and prevent the passage of this bill? Why is it that we always lack one vote? I tell you, the people demand to know if there is any truth in the rumor that if we should gain one we should lose another. Not for all the money in New-York would I assume the responsibility of the three men who stand here and 'hold up' this measure like highwaymen on the streets. They are traitors to their party. Unless this legislation is passed the party will be forced to go into the next campaign upon the defensive. These men must bear the responsibility, if those eagles which were raised in triumph over 150,000 majority are laid low in defeat next election."

Mr. Lexow then proceeded to rehearse the caucus agreement on this bill, and the action of Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson in bolting the caucus.

As soon as Senator Lexow sat down, Mr. Coggeshall arose. "The Senator has indulged in glittering generalities," he said, "but he has said some things which demand an answer from me. He has accused those men who have honest differences of opinion from his own with bad faith. It ill becomes this gentleman, who was not heard of above the Harlem River until his appointment on this committee, to speak in these terms. Since his appointment it has become apparent that he is suffering from abnormal development of the head."

Then turning toward Senator Lexow, who was sitting down behind a pile of bills a few feet away, and pointing his finger into Senator Lexow's face, he said: "Where do you get your authority to read me out of the Republican Party? I was fighting for the Republican Party when you were in swaddling clothes. I was fighting for the Republican Party when you were in the milk business. You have been juggling with this bill for four months. I have listened to your vaporings, and when men do not agree with you, to your abuse."

Then, turning to the Senate, Mr. Coggeshall proceeded: "I might," he said, "with as much consistency accuse this little gentleman from Nyack, this little political jumping jack, of not wanting to pass the bill. I stand here as the champion of the police force in New-York, and if that be treason, make the most of it. The Senator knows, if he knows anything, that I have always opposed this bill. I hope that some time the Senator may have the satisfaction in his quiet Nyack home, when he is alone walking under the beautiful trees, of tipping his hat to himself and saying, 'How are you, Governor?' 'Ah, there, Governor!' but I do not believe he is destined to any such fate.

Senator Coggeshall made some reference to the caucus action which Senator Lexow had exploited. He accused the Senator of divulging secrets which he was bound to keep, as one who had participated in a caucus, and he served notice on Mr. Lexow that if anything further was said on this subject he would have a valuable contribution to make himself. "I warn the Senator," he said, "that inasmuch as he has seen fit to divulge caucus secrets, I will make public the secrets of private conversation, in which this Police Reorganization bill has been discussed, that people may judge from these where he and his associates are standing and have stood with reference to this measure."

While Senator Coggeshall had been making this speech the crowd had been increasing. When he ended, Senator Lexow, with a very red face, sat still. He made no reply to Senator Coggeshall, and no other Senator had anything to say on the subject, so a roll call was ordered on the final passage of the Police Reorganization bill, which was defeated by a vote of 16 to 16.

Senator Lexow then made the usual motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Senator Sullivan objected, and it required a call of the roll to table the motion. The vote was again a tie, and the Lieutenant Governor had the casting vote.

One of the spectators was Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the New-York Republican County Committee. He was about the corridors all the afternoon, apparently very much interested in what was going on. It is conceded that any further attempt to pass this Reorganization bill will be useless, and that the much-talked-of reform measure is dead.

The Police Board Disappointed.

The news that the Police Reorganization bill had failed to pass the Senate was received with some disappointment by the Police Commissioners at Headquarters yesterday afternoon. It was only Monday that the reform Police Board adopted a resolution strongly urging the passage of the measure. The Commissioners said it was all important to them that the Police Reorganization bill should become a law, in which event the board could guarantee a thorough reform of the force and a clean and efficient police service.

President Roosevelt said yesterday: "It was all important to the welfare of New-York and the Police Department that this measure should become a law. The Police Board should have the power to make or unmake men, to dismiss them at will, without recourse to the courts. But without this power we will do the best we can. Of course we will be cramped and embarrassed, but this commission knows just where it stands."

Will Probably Adjourn To-morrow.

ALBANY, May 14.—The Senate Finance Committee has practically agreed to the Assembly concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment on Thursday. The resolution will be reported favorably as soon as it appears that there will be no hindrance to final adjournment on that date.

FIRE ALARMS OUT OF ORDER

A Blaze in Duane Street Had a Good Start Before the Engines Could Be Sent For.

Because the fire alarm boxes in and near the lower end of Hudson Street were out of order last night, a fire in the warehouse, 164 Duane Street, had gained such headway when the firemen arrived that three alarms were necessary. The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock by a policeman, who tried every box in the neighborhood, and finally found one that would work.

The fire started on the first floor of the storehouse and spread quickly through the building. In a few minutes flames shot upward from the roof and sent the people from the tenement houses adjoining yelling with fright into the street.

Assistant Foreman Bander of Engine Company No. 27, which is stationed in Franklin Street, saw the fire from the street, while the policeman was trying to find a good alarm, and sent his company to the burning warehouse. It did good work there in holding the ground until the other comapnies appeared. Three alarms were then sent in.

The whole of the warehouse, the upper floors of the main building, and the topmost floors of the tenement houses were wrecked, and there was considerable damage by water to the stock in several of the surrounding buildings. The total loss amounted to $6,000 or more, to be borne mainly by the firms occupying 164 Duane Street and sharing the rear building. They are G. M. Harrison & Co., commission merchants; H. T. Garter, maker of patent butter packages, and C. C. White, a toilet paper manufacturer. The heaviest loss is Mr. White's, his portion of the building being completely wrecked.

In the neighborhood the utmost consternation reigned as the fire spread and the firemen did not appear as the minutes passed. The people from the two tenements nearest the flames huddled, wild with terror, in the street. One woman, Mrs. Ann Cook, a housekeeper, who is seventy years old and is bedridden, was left behind in the general scramble for safety. Her cries were heard, however, by a policeman, and, running up the stairs, he carried her down from the third floor and to the Hudson Street Hospital, two blocks away.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH VERY ILL

Owing to His Advanced Age It Is Not Believed He Can Recover.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Hugh McCulloch, who has twice served the United States as Secretary of the Treasury, once in the Cabinet of Lincoln, on the resignation of William P. Fessenden, and again in the Cabinet of President Arthur, when Walter Q. Gresham resigned to accept a United States Circuit Judgeship, is critically ill at his Maryland home, ten miles from this city.

Mr. McCulloch is not suffering from any particular disease, but from a general breaking down of the system. He was born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808, and is, therefore, now eighty-six years of age. While his physical condition is feeble, his mind remains clear and vigorous. Dr. Stone of Brightwood, who is attending Mr. McCulloch, does not anticipate any immediate danger, but the patient's advanced age is against his recovery.

Mr. McCulloch's daughter, who has been traveling in Europe, has been summoned home.

Dr. Stone of Brightwood, who is attending Mr. McCulloch, said late to-night to the correspondent of The New-York Times that the aged financier was somewhat easier at 7 o'clock this evening. Mr. McCulloch's daughter, Mrs. Yale of New-York, reached Washington a few days ago, and is now with the distinguished patient at Holly Hill Farm. His other daughter, Mary, who has been abroad since the beginning of Spring, is on the ocean, having been summoned by cable when Mr. McCulloch's dangerous condition became known. His sons, Charles and Frederick, will probably be here in a day or two.

When Mr. McCulloch left Washington about ten days ago for his country place, he displayed no evidence of approaching illness. Soon after his arrival at Holly Hill he began to fail, and Dr. Stone was called in. He has kidney trouble, and his condition is practically hopeless. His mind is still clear. Mr. McCulloch celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday only a short time ago.

Colonial Dames of America.

ALBANY, May 14.—A delegation of the New-York Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America came to Albany on the Empire State Express to-day to pay a fraternal visit to the Albany chapter of the society. The party was made up of Mrs. Gracie King, the President; Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. Shroder, Mrs. William G. Rice, and Miss H. L. Pruyn, and was escorted to the residence of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, on Elk Street, where Mrs. Pruyn joined them at breakfast at 12 o'clock. The afternoon was inclement; still the New-Yorkers were taken to the points of historic interest in carriages. The New-York ladies intend to remain in Albany for several days.

Newport Mayoralty Nominations.

NEWPORT, May 14.—Both political parties to-night nominated candidates for Mayor for the election of May 24, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Waters. John P. Sanborn is the Republican nominee, and ex-Alderman Patrick J. Boyle, the Democratic. Fred M. Hammett, President of the Board of Aldermen, also will be a candidate, having been nominated by his friends, who think he should have received the Republican nomination. The election will be contested closely.

Telescope for Mr. Lowell.

BOSTON, May 14.—Percival Lowell has ordered a telescope of 24 inches aperture of Alvan G. Clark of Cambridge. The telescope will be used for the observation of the planet Mars. It will be finished by August of next year.

Mr. Gresham Much Better.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary Gresham continues to improve, and Mrs. Gresham said this evening that he had passed an easy day and was in good spirits and considerably better.

GOV. EVANS STILL DEFIANT

Insists Upon White Supremacy in South Carolina.

A CONFERENCE OF PARTY LEADERS

The Legislature Will Not Be Called Together—The Constitutional Convention to be Held at the Time Set.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 14.—The leaders of the political party in power, including Tillman, Irby, McLaurin, and others, are gathered here for the purpose of reaching some decision as to what course they shall pursue in the coming election, under Judge Goff's recent decision demanding an open ballot.

The Governor to-day issued a proclamation reciting at length the struggles of South Carolina for white supremacy during and after the reconstruction period, and asserting, as in accord with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the doctrine of State sovereignty within the limits prescribed in the Constitution. The proclamation further declares loyalty to and respect for the Constitution and courts of the United States by the people of South Carolina, but says:

When the Judges of these courts wantonly invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence. This they have ever done, and will continue to do, and will recist with all the means in their power usurpation and tyranny of partisan politicians in high places who disgrace the judicial ermine.

While not desiring, as they have no right, to resort to arms, to thwart "conspirators who are plotting to overthrow our liberties," the Governor's proclamation recites that in the struggle against it they rely on the sympathy and moral support of good government, and State rights throughout the Union. The proclamation denounces the Judges who have decided against the registration and election laws, and those in high office who support the decision, in unmeasured language, and concludes as follows:

A crisis confronts us, an issue has been thrust upon us, without our will or consent at a time when peace was hovering over the State. South Carolina is enjoying an era of industrial improvement; factories are being built in greater numbers than elsewhere in the South. The credit of the State ranks higher than ever in its history, our bonds not being purchasable at a premium of less than 10 per cent. The march of progress is about to be stopped; the black pall of negro domination hovers over us; we must meet the issue like South Carolinians. There are only two flags, the white and the black. Under which will you enlist? The one, the white, peaceful flag of Anglo-Saxon civilization and progress; or the other, the black flag of the debased and ignorant African, with the white traitors, who are seeking to marshal the negroes in order to gain political power?

It is fortunate that the issues come at this time, when a Constitution is to be made guaranteeing white supremacy once and forever. The Constitutional Convention must be controlled by white men, not white men, with black hearts, not negroes. The world must be shown that we are capable of governing ourselves, and that, Constitution or no Constitution, law or no law, court or no court, the intelligent white man of South Carolina intend to govern her. Let the man who undertakes to lead the ignorant blacks against you suffer as he did in 1876, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

I will not call the Legislature together. They can do nothing. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but under the red tape and technicalities surrounding it a decision cannot be held in time to affect the election of delegates.

It must be a free, open fight. I appeal to the sovereign people of South Carolina, the wisest and the safest and purest tribunal, to protect their homes and liberties. They have never failed to respond to duty. The Government of the people must and shall be perpetuated, and we are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag.

This is understood to mean that the State Government will ignore the injunction issued by Judge Goff, and will proceed with the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRUCK HORSE

A Lawyer Crossing Fulton Street Struck in the Head by a Shaft.

David W. Price, a lawyer at 160 Broadway, who is seventy years old, and lives at 36 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Fulton Street, in front of the Mail and Express Building, yesterday afternoon, when a horse pulling a truck overtook him.

He seized the reins in an endeavor to stop the horse, but the latter kept on, and one of the shafts struck Mr. Price over the right eye, inflicting a painful scalp wound and knocking him down, his head striking the stone pavement.

The driver, Robert Gale, twenty years old, of 53 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested.

Mr. Price, suffering also from shock, was removed to Hudson Street Hospital by Surgeon Sanger, where the wounds were said not to be of a serious nature, being merely scalp wounds.

Capt. O'Connor of the Church Street Station arrived on the scene of the accident just after it occurred and jumped on the truck. At the Station House he made a charge against Gale of violating a city ordinance, as the truck was being driven west on the south side of the street.

Mr. Dady May Not Be Elected.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor and politician, has been proposed for membership in the Union League Club of that city.

It is said that his chances for election are not bright, because his political actions have made him personally objectionable to some of the members of the club.

Mr. Dady declined yesterday to talk about the matter, and club members were reticent about the subject. It is rumored that if Mr. Dady is elected, there may be a few resignations from the club.

Ancient Order of Foresters Meets.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 14.—The seventh annual New-Jersey State Convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America was held at Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., yesterday.

Several important changes were made in the by-laws of the order, the most important being one leaving it optional with each court as to joining the funeral benefit fund. An election of grand officers was held.

Attachment Against E. Burd Grubb.

LEBANON, Penn., May 14.—Howard C. Shirk, attorney for William H. Scott, has issued a foreign attachment against Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Burlington, N. J., and bail in $17,605.50 is demanded to dissolve it. All moneys due or becoming due by Samuel Hartranft, Superintendent of the Sheridan Furnaces and the Cornwall Ore Banks, are to be attached. Sheriff Stine has served the attachment.

Miss Anna Penny Is Insane.

NYACK, May 14.—Miss Anna Penny of Haverstraw was taken to the insane asylum at Middletown to-day. She was engaged to be married to ex-Judge Elbert B. Clement of Haverstraw in June. Recently she was taken very ill. Yesterday her mental disorder assumed a form of insanity, so that her removel to the asylum became necessary.

A Compliment to Gen. Howard.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 14.—Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, United States Army, was chosen to-night Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion for the State of Vermont. He was transferred from the New-York commandery upon his removal to Burlington. This compliment paid him to-night he highly appreciates.

ANTI-PLATT MEN IN CONFERENCE

Mr. Brookfield's Followers Hold a Meeting to Prepare for the Gathering of the Republican County Committee.

The anti-Platt, or Brookfield, members of the Republican County Committee held what was intended to be a secret meeting at the Windsor Hotel last night.

The object was to make certain that nothing should be left undone to present a show of strength at the meeting of the County Committee to-morrow night, should such a display become necessary. The last time the lines were drawn in the committee the Brookfield forces were not prepared for the contest, so it was stated the next day.

John Sabine Smith presided at the conference last night. C. N. Bliss, Charles A. Flammer, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis were there, and also the followers of Columbus O. Johnson, John Simpson, William Henkel, and others. About fifty or sixty persons in all were present at this secret meeting.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield was not present at the meeting, but he was in the lobby of the hotel until very near the time of adjournment.

The subject of the reapportionment was discussed. The anti-Platt people are fearful of two things—that the O'Brien Democrats will follow up the policy they adopted yesterday and vote with the Tammany Aldermen on the reapportionment, or that the Platt men will make a combination with the Tammany men and make a reapportionment to suit themselves.

It was decided at the conference that after the reapportionment is made, a reorganization of the Republican County Committee will be absolutely necessary, as under the constitution each Assembly district must have at least two delegates to the County Committee.

The purpose of this position is clear. The time to secure absolute control of the county organization is the present. There is no reason why it cannot be done after the reapportionment if the Brookfield leaders act wisely.

The conference last night also discussed the rumor that the Platt people will introduce at to-morrow night's meeting a resolution condemning Mayor Strong for the removal of Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray, and they propose to take steps to prevent the success of any such move.

On the part of some of the Platt men, it can be said, however, that they assert that the suggestion of such a resolution never entered Mr. Platt's brain, and while they admit that he has made plenty of blunders they do not believe him capable of such an absurd blunder.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE INDIANS

He Suggests that Full Citizenship, Reached by Easy Stages, Is the Ideal Future for the Redskin.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 14.—A uniform letter has been sent by Chairman Dawes of the commission to the Chief of each of the five civilized tribes. In substance it states that the commission has been directed to present to the several nations, for their consideration, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in which he incloses one from the President, disclosing his interest in the success of the commission in coming to some agreement which will sanction all their just rights and promote their highest welfare. He asks the Chiefs to lay the matter before their people for favorable consideration. The letter from President Cleveland is as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1895.

To Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

My Dear Sir: As the commission to negotiate and treat with the five civilized tribes of Indians are about to resume their labors, my interest in the subject they have in charge induces me to write you a few words concerning their work. As I said to the Commissioners when they were first appointed, I am especially desirous that there shall be no reason, in all time to come, to charge the commission with any unfair dealing with the Indians, and that whatever the results of their efforts may be the Indians will not be led into any action which they do not thoroughly understand or which is not clearly for their benefit.

At the same time, I still believe, as I have always believed, that the best interests of the Indians will be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition. The approach to this relation should be carefully made, and at every step the good and welfare of the Indian should constantly be kept in view, so that when the end is reached, citizenship may be to them a real advantage, instead of an empty name. I hope the commission will inspire such confidence in these Indians with whom they have to deal that they will be listened to, and that the Indians will see the wisdom and advantage of moving in the direction I have indicated. If they are seen willing to go immediately, so far as we may think desirable, whatever steps are taken should be such as to point out the way and the results of which will encourage these people in future progress. A slow movement of that kind, fully understood and approved by the Indians, is infinitely better than swifter results gained by broken pledges and false promises. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Secretary Smith says in his letter to Mr. Dawes: "The impossibility of permanently continuing their present form of government must be apparent to those who consider the great difficulty already experienced, even by an Administration favorable to the enforcement of treaties in preserving for them the rights guaranteed by the Government."

LOOKS LIKE A PRACTICAL JOKE

Or Possibly Somebody Is Trying to Scare Congressman Tom Reed.

PORTLAND, Me., May 14.—Last night a policeman found on the street, some distance from the residences of Mayor Baxter and Congressman Thomas B. Reed, an envelope containing two glass bulbs packed in cotton and filled with a yellowish fluid. In the envelope was a paper, on which were written characters resembling Greek letters, but not being legible. At the bottom were the words "M. Baxter" and "M. Reed," with dates looking like Fev (French for February) and Aout, (French for August.)

Men who have examined the bulbs say that the liquid looks like nitro-glycerine, but no attempt has been made to test it. This may be done to-morrow. Some think this is a trace of an Anarchist attempt to assassinate Mayor Baxter and ex-Speaker Reed, but the writing is generally regarded as either a practical joke or some scribbling by a high-school boy, and the bulbs are thought to be some remnant of a lesson in chemistry.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Major Luther S. Bent and the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, receivers of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, will offer at public auction to-morrow the entire property of the company. No bid under $2,000,000, the amount of the bonded indebtedness, will be entertained, and the property will be sold in its entirety. It is understood that the property will be bought in by the Reorganization Committee for the creditors.

Pope's Appeal for Czar's Clemency.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that, in answer to the petition of 10,000 Roman Catholics in Russian Poland, the Pope has written to the Czar, appealing for clemency for several Roman Catholic priests who were arrested for political offenses in Russia and deported to Siberia and the Caucasus.

Dutch, Not French, Steamer Ashore.

LONDON, May 14.—The ship that went ashore at Pendeen Cove, near Land's End, yesterday, is the Dutch steamer Paknam, and not a French vessel, as was at first supposed. Several large holes have been stove in her by the rocks upon which she lies, and there is little chance of floating her.

CUBA'S WAR ABOUT ENDED

Martinez Campos Acclaimed by the Cities Along His Route.

GREAT PUBLIC WORKS DECIDED ON

Autonomist and Reformist Parties Lend Their Support to Spain Against the Rebels.

WHITES DESERTING THE HOPELESS CAUSE

Negro Guerrillas Burn Defenseless Cities and Kill Non-Combatants—False Reports of Rebel Successes.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

HAVANA, May 14.—Gen. Martinez Campos has just arrived from Cienfuegos by railroad. He was greeted with the loyal acclamations of the people as he passed through the cities along his route.

It has been decided to begin important public works throughout Cuba, and to undertake reforms wherever necessary.

The most optimistic opinions prevail as to the prompt termination of the war. The Autonomist and Reformist Parties lend their general support to the plans of Martinez Campos.

Among the rebels the negro contingent is constantly increasing in influence and numbers, while the whites are dropping away and deserting the hopeless cause.

The rebels are now practically reduced to the condition of guerrillas. They pillage and burn defenseless cities, and make prisoners of and kill non-combatants.

There is no news of Maximo Gomez.

The attitude of the Government at Washington is viewed with satisfaction here.

The recent news of rebel victories is entirely false.

TWO BOYS RUN DOWN A THIEF

George W. Harrison Admits Stealing Annie Tomer's Pocketbook.

Thomas Nestor, fourteen years old, of 153 East Forty-eighth Street, saw a sailor steal a pocketbook Monday evening from Annie Tomer, who is employed in the Hotel Bristol, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Annie was standing at the time on the railroad bridge at Forty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, watching the trains.

"Just wait a moment and I will catch that man," Thomas said to Annie.

He ran after the sailor as fast as he could. Just around the corner Thomas met his friend Harry Price of 147 East Forty-eighth Street.

"Come on," he said, "and help me catch a thief."

The two boys soon overtook the sailor, who had not noticed that he was pursued. They saw him go into a saloon, and while one of the boys watched the saloon the other summoned a policeman.

The sailor said that he was George W. Harrison. He did not have the pocketbook when searched, but he had a letter in his pocket addressed to Annie Tomer. He finally said that he stole the pocketbook, but only secured 50 cents. Miss Tomer said the pocketbook contained $15.

Harrison was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $500 bail.

CABLE CAR MAIL SERVICE

System Will Probably be in Operation Here Soon.

It was said yesterday that the cable car mail service would probably be in operation in New-York in a few weeks. Superintendent Jackson of the Railway Mail Service said:

"As soon as the matter is definitely settled I can get the cars in operation in a very short time. It has not been determined yet whether the trial of cable mail cars will be made first on the Broadway or Third Avenue Line. The cars will be the same as those in use in other cities.

"The interior of the cars will be fitted up with pigeon holes and tables for bags. Several clerks can work at once in each car. The general method of doing the work is the same as that used in ordinary railway cars.

"If the cars are put in use arrangements will be made for carriers to meet the cars at certain points, and the method of distributing and collecting the mails will be perfected gradually."

Confederation a Dead Issue.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 14.—It is openly admitted to-day that confederation is a dead issue. Canada has refused to assume the full Newfoundland debt of $15,000,000, and Great Britain has declined to interfere while Newfoundland is a self-governing colony. The Whitewayites are despondent. They are preparing a retrenchment scheme, but admit its hopelessness to meet the present difficulties.

It is reported that the real mission of Colonial Secretary Bond to Canada is to obtain a loan to assist the savings bank and that the Hon. George Emerson, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, will sail for England on Sunday's steamer to try to secure an accommodation from bankers there.

James Gibbons Is Very Ill.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 14.—James Gibbons of Cleveland, Ohio, who is a prominent business man of the West, lies dangerously ill at the Maine General Hospital, this city. He is the President of the Gibbons-Pinkett Company, the Cleveland Transfer Company, the Denver Packing Company, and several other well-known corporations. Mr. Gibbons is suffering from appendicitis. An operation has been successfully performed, and it is stated by the physicians to-day that there is more than an even chance of recovery.

The New Play for John Drew.

ALBANY, May 14.—Henry Guy Carleton came to Albany yesterday to witness a rehearsal of his new comedy, "A Love Knot," which he wrote for John Drew. Mr. Drew and his company played "The Butterflies," from the pen of Mr. Carleton, at Harmann's Bleecker Hall last evening, rehearsing the new play in the afternoon. Mr. Carleton was very well pleased with the presentation of the comedy, and suggested but few changes. It will be presented for the first time at Middletown on Monday night next.

No Silver Convention in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—Chairman Taggart of the Democratic State Committee will not call a State Convention for the discussion of the silver question. He does not believe that any good results would come from such a convention; on the contrary, he thinks the split in the party might be widened if an effort should be made to put forth a financial declaration. He believes that next year will be soon enough to attend to the silver question.

ONE KILLED, MANY INJURED

A Train on a Missouri Railroad Is Derailed and Rolls Twenty Feet Down an Embankment—Cause of the Wreck.

SILEX, Mo., May 14.—The south-bound passenger train on the St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad struck a broken rail about two miles north of Silex at 8 o'clock this morning. The entire train was thrown from the track. One passenger was killed outright and twenty-three others were injured.

The man killed outright was:
MEYER, C., of Warrenton, Mo., a traveling salesman.

Those injured are:
BODY, WILLIAM, of Vandalia; face cut.
CLAYTON, CHARLES YANCEY, of Hannibal; slightly hurt about the head.
CLAYTON, Mrs. GEORGE, of Hannibal; injured in the shoulders.
DIECKHAUST, CAROLINE, of St. Clements; arm bruised.
DIECKHAUST, E. V., of St. Clements; injured about the head.
DIECKHAUST, JOSEPH, of St. Clements; badly bruised.
DICK, ANDREW, baggagemaster; severely cut about the head.
GARWOOD, G. P., of St. Louis; spine hurt.
GRAFFORD, Mrs. LIZZIE, of Cyrne, Mo.; head cut and hurt internally.
HURD, W. G., of St. Louis; slightly injured.
JOHNSON, BENJAMIN H., of St. Louis; bruised.
JONES, JESSE, of Frankford, Mo.; collar bone broken.
JORDAN, J. A., General Manager, of Hannibal; seriously injured in the back.
MARAND, JOHN, brakeman; back and arm slightly injured.
NEWTON, C. A., fireman; hip injured.
OGLESBY, W. F., of Clarksville, Mo.; chest injured.
PETERS, G. H., of St. Louis; slightly bruised.
SMILEY, S. W., of Hannibal; slightly injured.
SMITH, J. R., of Salem, Mo.; hurt in ribs and side.
SULLIVAN, EUGENE, Hannibal; engineer; probably fatally injured.
VAN HESTER, CHARLES, of Keokuk, Iowa; injured in the head.
WOOD, PERRY, of New-London, an attorney; dangerously injured.
WRIGHT, J. H., of Vandalia; slightly injured.

The train was running at ordinary speed, but the engineer did not observe the broken rail until within fifty feet of it. Although the air brakes were instantly applied, the momentum of the train was so great that it could not be stopped, and the engine, baggage car, and coaches left the rails and rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. The uninjured passengers and crew went to the assistance of those who were carried down in the wreck, and soon had them out. A number of physicians from Silex did all in their power to assist the injured. The seriously injured persons were brought to this place in carriages and wagons, and made as comfortable as possible.

A wrecking train was sent from Hannibal, and the tracks were repaired this afternoon.

CARNEGIE COMPANY RAISES WAGES

An Advance of Ten Per Cent. Given to the Workmen in All the Mills Beginning June 1.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, employing nearly 15,000 men, to-day decided to advance wages 10 per cent., and posted the following at their several plants:

NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the existing contracts between the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and its employes fixing the rates of wages for 1895, this association has decided that the present business outlook will justify higher wages, and accordingly takes pleasure in notifying its employes at the Edgar Thomson Furnaces, Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Duquesne Steel Works, Homestead Steel Works, Lucy Furnaces, Keystone Bridge Works, Upper Union Mills, Lower Union Mills, and Beaver Falls Mills that from June 1, 1895, and until further notice the scale rates paid to all tonnage, day, and turn men will be increased 10 per cent., this without prejudice to the 1895 wages contracts still in force.

By order of the Board of Managers,
H. C. FRICK,
Chairman.

The news of the advance of wages was received with delight by the workmen employed in the Carnegie mills here. Crowds gathered about the bulletin boards and talked over the unexpected good news.

MINERS TRY TO MOB A CITY COUNCIL

Junketing Legislators of Columbus, Ohio, Arouse Corning Miners.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—An attempt was made to mob the members of the City Council of Columbus to-day, as they passed through Corning, a mining town fifty miles south of this city, on an excursion to Virginia.

A small cannon was carried upon the rear platform of the car in which the members of the Council rode, which was fired at each station. The face of a citizen was burned by the powder when the piece was discharged at Corning.

The miners thought the injury intentionally inflicted, and, boarding the train, captured the cannon, roughly handling those in charge. They were about to uncouple the car, but just then the train pulled out.

May Week Festivities at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—Savannah's annual May Week festivities were commenced today. The city is filled with visitors from Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. The public buildings and business houses are gayly decorated, and the people have given themselves up to amusement. The opening event was the "drummers' parade," which always opens the May festival.

The cruisers Atlanta and Raleigh, which arrived at the mouth of the Savannah River Monday and were expected to come up to Fort Oglethorpe, about four miles below the city, to-day, were unable to catch the tide this morning, and will remain at Tybee until to-morrow, coming up the river at noon. The officers of the vessels are being entertained at the clubs and by the citizens. To-night a sham naval battle and marine fireworks display on the river in front of the city was witnessed by 10,000 people. To-morrow Gov. Atkinson will review the troops.

Joseph Jefferson at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 14.—Harvard turned out strong to-night to hear Joseph Jefferson's "Discourse on the Stage." Sanders Theatre was packed to the doors. Mr. Jefferson spoke on various phases of the stage, but did not offer any advice as to the best training for the legitimate drama. Great amusement was caused by his answers to written questions given him by the students.

Ex-Gov. Russell gave Mr. Jefferson a reception at his residence in the afternoon.

Senators Declared Guiltless.

ALBANY, May 14.—The special Senate committee which has been investigating the bribery charges against Senators Coggeshall, Robertson, and Raines in connection with the passage of the New-York City Firemen's Salary bill is considering its report, which has been drafted by one of its members. The report explicitly exonerates the Senators mentioned, and reviews the testimony at length.

Brooklyn Republican Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held its last regular meeting before the Summer vacation last evening in the Johnson Building. Chairman Jesse Fuller presided.

The committee passed a resolution asking Gov. Morton to sign the bill providing for the election of Aldermen by Senatorial Districts, as being more truly representative of the people than the present system.

Several amendments to the by-laws of the committee were adopted.

California's First Governor Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Peter Burnett, ex-Chief Justice of Oregon and the first Governor of California, is dying. He is eighty-seven years of age.

ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

Assemblyman Vacheron Indicted in Albany.

EVIDENCES OF THE CRIME

A Check for $3,000 Killed the Hudson River Ice Bill.

TWO MEMBERS PROBABLY INVOLVED

VACHERON ESCAPES FROM ALBANY

No Trace of His Movements Can Be Found by the Law Officers or the Sergeant at Arms—Much Excitement at the Capital.

ALBANY, May 14.—The climax of the sensational stories of "boodle" in connection with the doings of this Republican Legislature came to-day, when the Albany Grand Jury returned indictments which included at least one member of the Assembly, who is charged with having accepted a bribe.

Eugene F. Vacheron,
Republican Assemblyman, Queens County Third District; indicted for bribery.

There were four indictments. It is said that at least two Assemblymen, if not three, are on the list.

The sensational features of the case are increased by the fact, which a correspondent of The New-York Times learned to-night, that certain Republicans high in the councils of the party knew of the indictment yesterday, and circumstances indicate that a hint was given the indicted member not to let daylight catch him in this town to-day.

The Assemblyman against whom the indictment was found is Eugene F. Vacheron of Queens County. The alleged corrupt use of money was in connection with the bill introduced by Assemblyman John H. Campbell of the Twelfth Kings County District, which was designed to prohibit the cutting of ice on the Hudson River between the State Dam and the Albany and Rensselaer County line. Had it become a law, it would have interfered with the business of several well-established ice companies.

The developments of to-day have thrown the leaders of the Republican Party into a condition bordering on panic. Mr. Vacheron, who was in this city up to 2 o'clock this morning, has not been seen. The Sheriff, the District Attorney of Albany County, and the Sergeant at Arms are hunting for him.

Not since 1881, it is said, when S. H. Bradley of Cattaraugus County, accused Lou Sessions of offering $2,000 for a vote, has there been such a tangible "boodle" story in the State Legislature. That was the occasion when Mr. Sessions used the famous expression, "bury this down deep in the well"—an expression which has to-day been revived, and which sage advice was not heeded by those implicated in the present scandalous proceedings. The bill which, it is alleged, was manipulated by the corrupt use of money, was introduced, as stated, by Mr. Campbell of Kings County. He said to-day that he introduced it in good faith, at the request of Charles Canton, who, it seems, is interested in the ice-cutting business near Cohoes. As Mr. Campbell understood it, he says, the bill was a health measure, the claim being advanced that the ice in the section of the river named was impure, because sewers empty into the river.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs. It was for the killing of the bill in the committee that money to the amount, it is said, of $3,000 was advanced.

The Committee on Internal Affairs is composed of Cutler of Rockland County, Snyder of Schuyler, Van Keuren of Ulster, Rider of Otsego, Brown of Yates, Clark of Ontario, Keenholts of Albany, McNaughton of Saratoga, Vacheron of Queens, Staley of Schoharie, and Norton of Rensselaer. The committee

were in the deal, and who became disgruntled and turned State's evidence. The particulars of the transaction are kept carefully concealed by District Attorney Burlingame, but when they are made public it is said other names will be drawn into the mud.

A great effort has been made to conceal the nature of the findings of the Grand Jury until after the Legislature adjourned.

The evidence which the Grand Jury had, or, at any rate, a portion of it, which is regarded as the strongest, was laid before Gov. Morton yesterday, and Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish, and other leaders knew that something was in the wind. Mr. Vacheron came up from New-York Monday night, and was in this city during the evening. At 2 o'clock this morning he was in a popular resort of the politicians, in company with a public official. There has been no trace of his whereabouts in this city since that time. He is reported to have taken the 2:50 A. M. train for New-York. Measures of special interest to him were on the calendar to-day. Among these was the Greater New-York bill. On the call of the House the Sergeant at Arms could not find him. Sheriff Thayer and Eugene Burlingame, the District Attorney, were at the Capitol and visited Speaker Fish's private room. They had no trace of Mr. Vacheron.

The District Attorney was at the Capitol in consultation with prominent Republicans nearly all the afternoon.

"Have indictments been found against any Assemblymen?" a correspondent of The New-York Times asked him.

"I am not at liberty to tell you," he replied. "If I should say there had been it would be a violation of the statutes."

The District Attorney and the Sheriff asked the Speaker to help them locate Mr. Vacheron, and the Speaker directed Sergeant at Arms Benson to use all possible efforts to discover his whereabouts.

It is not known whether the four indictments are against four individuals, or that more than one has been found against Vacheron. The bank at Castleton, where the check was cashed, is largely controlled by Senator Edward Murphy, who is an officer and large stockholder.

STORY OF THE ALLEGED BRIBERY

Information on Which the Grand Jury Found the Indictments.

ALBANY, May 14.—The Albany Argus tomorrow will publish the following news item regarding the indictments alleged to have been found by the Albany County Grand Jury against several members of the State Legislature for bribery in connection with the introduction in the Legislature of bills having for their object the regulation of ice cutting in the Hudson River near cities and towns:

It is understood that as the result of complaint made by a very high Republican official, the Grand Jury has found indictments against three Assemblymen, all Republicans. The specific charge is that they forced the Castleton ice dealers to pay $3,000 to have the ice bill killed.

The actual transaction took place in Albany, in the street outside the doors of a bank, where the cash was obtained by an officer of a Castleton bank.

The bill prohibited the cutting of ice near a town. It would have stopped all the ice cutting between Albany and Troy, and at other points along the Hudson. The Ice Dealers' Association conferred with the friends of the introducer of the bill, with the result that it was agreed to kill the bill for $3,000.

A leading member of the Ice Dealers' Association called at the bank with one of the Republican Assemblymen, and asked the bank to cash his check. He told the cashier what the money was for. The cashier would not cash his check, and the officer of the Castleton bank was sent for. The money was then obtained and paid to the Assemblyman on the street outside the bank. The bill was then abandoned.

The news of this reached a number of prominent citizens, and by them it was laid before a high State official, who laid the matter and evidence before the officers of the law.

When the Grand Jury came into the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning the foreman handed to the court four sealed indictments, which were returned over to District Attorney Burlingame. When about noon a rumor was heard that two of the sealed indictments were against members of the Legislature, not a little excitement was caused. The report soon spread to Capitol Hill, and before 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rumor was on every one's tongue.

The first report had it that four Assemblymen had been indicted, but soon after it was said that only two members of the lower house were under charges. It is very hard to learn the secrets of the jury room, but they invariably leak out in time. An Argus representative, hearing the rumor, called on District Attorney Burlingame, but he would not be interviewed, saying that he had not the power to say anything one way or the other on the matter. He assured the reporter that no steps would be taken in the matter for twenty-four hours anyway.

Some weeks ago there was introduced in the Assembly a bill which, if it became a law, would prohibit the cutting of ice from the Hudson River from the State dam at Troy on the north to the southern lines of Albany and Rensselaer Counties. This bill would affect a large number of ice dealers, and they would be almost ruined if it became a law. Several other ice bills were also introduced. One was to prohibit the cutting of ice within a certain distance of sewers, and another prohibited the cutting of ice from the river in front of cities.

These bills, especially the one which prohibited the cutting of ice from the State dam to the southern line of Albany County, would act disastrously on local ice interests, and naturally all the ice dealers in this vicinity were greatly opposed to the passage of the bill.

It is said that there are several ice dealers who have been in straightened circumstances through poor speculations, and that they have carried on their business by a bank in a place not many miles down the river. If the bill passed it would not only utterly ruin the ice dealers, but would possibly cause the bank to suspend.

The ice dealers were at their wits' ends, as were the bank directors. It was their interest to have the bill buried in committee, and with this end in view it is said that money was raised.

The action in the Grand Jury room followed soon after. On Monday certain ice dealers, among whom was George Best of Cedar Hill, appeared in the Grand Jury room and gave testimony against two members of Assembly who, it is said, received bribes amounting to $3,000.

A well-known lawyer stated yesterday that an ice dealer of his acquaintance had been asked to give up $250 toward having the bill buried in committee.

The action of the Grand Jury in finding indictments against these two Assemblymen was the subject of conversation on every one's tongue on Capitol Hill this afternoon, and the members of the Assembly were looking from one to another, making guesses that one of the members of the Assembly who was indicted was a member of the Queens County delegation and that another was from the southern tier. The name of a Senator was mentioned, but his connection with the scandal was not generally credited.

A former State official in conversation with an Argus reporter yesterday afternoon stated that there was no doubt that the ice bills were introduced in the Assembly for a "strike." Another report is that the bills were introduced at the instigation of a Brooklyn ice monopoly, which would be benefited if all the dealers along the Hudson were shut off. One of the Assemblymen supposed to be connected with the case was not in the city to-day.

NO TRACE OF MR. VACHERON.

In Jamaica Monday, but His Family Know Nothing of His Whereabouts.

JAMAICA, N. Y., May 14.—Assemblyman Eugene F. Vacheron of the Third Queens County District, who is said to have disappeared from Albany coincident with the finding of an indictment for bribery against him by the Albany County Grand Jury, could not be found at Jamaica, nor at Ozone Park, where he resides, to-night. At his house in that village, it was said that Vacheron was not expected back from Albany until the adjournment of the Legislature. The family knew nothing about the bribery charge.

Vacheron is the man who assaulted John C. Kennahan, editor of The Long Island Farmer, about a month ago, because The Farmer made charges of irregularities against him. After the assault The Farmer repeated its charges. Then Vacheron introduced a resolution in the Assembly to have the editor brought before the bar of that House, and punished for contempt. The resolution was carried, whereupon The Farmer again persisted in its charges, and declared the intention of the editor to go

Mr. Frank P. Moody, the popular and prosperous druggist located at the corner of Dutton and Fletcher Streets, in Lowell, Mass., says, March, 1895:

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the leader among blood-purifying medicines. Its sales have steadily kept up to the high water mark, and they have as steadily increased from year to year. Meanwhile many other medicines have been put upon the market and in a little while have dropped out of existence. But the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla continue, and those who have tried the new medicines have always come back to Hood's."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. This is the secret of its wonderful cures. It cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

to Albany to prove them. After that nothing was heard of the resolution.

Vacheron incurred the displeasure of his constituents recently by introducing a bill to create a Commissioner of Juries for Queens County, a needless and expensive office. It was declared that Vacheron's intention was to fill the office himself.

This is Vacheron's second term in the Assembly. He was first elected during the Republican tidal wave in 1893. Previous to that he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was formerly a lawyer and real estate operator. His parents are French.

Vacheron was seen in Jamaica yesterday.

TRIAL OF THE HYAMS TWINS

Wife of One of the Alleged Murderers Again a Witness.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 14.—At the Hyams Brothers' trial this morning James Lavelle, a cab driver, testified to having driven one of the prisoners from the Colborne Street warehouse to 59 Gould Street one morning in January, 1893. He noticed red spots which he thought were paint on the trousers of his passenger.

Mabel Latimer, a typewriter in the Hyams' employe at the time of Wells's death, told of a message on which she had been sent on the morning of the fatal day, before going to the office. When she got to the office Harry Hyams told her of Wells's death, saying his brother Dallas was fixing the elevator weight when it slipped and struck Wells. He himself had not been present. When he came in he had found Dallas running about like a madman and had sent him home in a cab.

Mrs. Harry Hyams, who created a sensation in court Saturday afternoon by becoming hysterical and fainting in the arms of Mr. Murdoch, one of the counsel for the defense, was recalled for cross-examination. Witness gave a sketch relating to her acquaintance with Hyams, their engagement, its breaking off and renewal after a long interval. In 1891, prior to her marriage, witness said she lived for a while at Toledo, Ohio, where she canvassed for subscriptions to certain books. The remainder of Mrs. Hyams's evidence related to insurance matters.

The Hyams brothers are Americans, who for a number of years have been living in Toronto, Canada. Their business careers seems to have been a checkered one, involving considerable financial transactions, the most of which turned out fiascos. They are now being tried on a charge of having caused the death of Willie Wells, whose life they had insured heavily in favor of his sister, who is the wife of Harry Hyams. The case is attracting much attention from the fact that the alleged murder was a particularly horrible one, and also on account of the refusal of the Canadian courts to allow ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman of New-York to act as counsel for the defense.

The prisoners are represented by three of the ablest criminal lawyers in Canada, W. A. Murdoch, E. F. B. Johnston and T. W. Horn.

Willie Wells was in the employ of the Hyams Brothers in January, 1893, when he was crushed to death by an elevator weight which became detached from the rope and had been thrown out of the upright box or groove in which it moved. A Coroner's jury investigated his death and pronounced it accidental. Nothing further was said about the matter until a few months after, when Wells's sister became the wife of Harry Hyams and the insurance policies on Wells's life, written in her favor, amounting to $34,000, were paid by the companies issuing them.

Mrs. Hyams then for the first time learned that her own life was about to be insured for $60,000 by her husband. She became suspicious of the death of her brother and demanded that an investigation be made. As a result the Hyams were arrested and held for trial.

The prosecution is in the hands of B. B. Osler, who is recognized as a brilliant criminal lawyer.

SURE SHE SMELLED SOMETHING BURNING

Startling Experience of a Young Lady in a Boston Street.

From The Boston Transcript.

Two young ladies who were walking up Beacon Street in the morning had passed the Puritan Club and were sauntering along the north side of the street when one of them fancied she smelled burning grass.

"How like Spring that smell of smoke is!" she said; "they must be sweeping up the Common and burning the grass." Presently a whiff of smoke came into her face. "Dear me!" she said, "do you see them burning grass on the Common anywhere? It must be very near." Her companion kept her eyes fixed on the Common.

Just then an express wagon came whirling up alongside. The driver looked at them and hauled up. "Young lady!" he exclaimed to the first of the two, "do you know that your hat is all on fire?" At that moment she became quite aware of it, for the fire laid hold of her hair. She had the presence of mind to snatch off her hat and get out of reach in an instant, and also put out the fire in her hair. It was a narrow escape from a serious matter.

Where did the fire come from? The conjecture is that some one threw a lighted cigarette or a burning match out of the clubhouse window and that it fell upon the young lady's hat, igniting the straw; but that is, of course, a conjecture. The hour was one at which there are ordinarily none but servants in the clubhouse, so that none of the young gentlemen of the Puritan Club are in the least likely to be chargeable with the carelessness. And of course the burning article might have come from the window of some private house. From a window somewhere it must have come, for straw hats are not known to be subject to spontaneous combustion. The incident ought to warn people to be very careful about throwing matches or other lighted things out of windows.

COMING EVENTS.

—Presentation of medal to Insurance Patrolman Johnston, Board of Fire Underwriters, 11:30 A. M. to-day.

—Institute of Accounts, installation of officers, Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, 8:15 this evening.

—Meeting of Board of Education, Grand and Elm Streets, 4 P. M. to-day.

—Amherst alumni meeting, 120 Broadway, 4:30 P. M. to-day.

COURT-MARTIAL STARTLED

Letter Produced Likening Admiral Meade to the "Devil."

DR. KERSHNER ADMITTED WRITING IT

Made Public at the Trial at the Navy Yard in Spite of Protests—Admirals Meade and Erben to Testify.

That strained relations have existed between Rear Admiral Meade and Medical Inspector Kershner, his fleet surgeon, who is now undergoing trial by court-martial, has long been known by those who are intimately acquainted with the two officers, but not until yesterday was it made known that Kershner had consigned his Admiral to the same category as that of a much-abused old party whose existence Col. Ingersoll has denied.

The reading of a private letter in which Medical Inspector Kershner expressed that somewhat unfavorable opinion of Rear Admiral Meade was the sensation at yesterday's session of the court-martial, which is now engaged in trying Kerschner on charges of perjury and of disobeying an understood naval regulation. The letter, which was brought out in the examination of Surgeon General Tryon, is as follows:

U. S. S. New-York,
Kingston, Jamaica, April 7, 1895.

My Dear Tryon: They had a court of inquiry yesterday as to how that attack of Meade on me got to the papers. I had to say that I sent you a copy, and I hope it will in no way trouble you. I don't think it will, as you have been in consultation with the Secretary, and you must have informed him that you had a copy, as it is, I think, right and proper you should have. I told them I sent it to you unofficially, and that I had no knowledge as to who gave it to the papers. I cannot tell how I appreciate your effective friendship. It is about the only thing that saved me, for I have felt like going overboard, to have such vile, baseless, crazy words from a man who is—no matter how unfitted now—the chief of admiral. I don't go on deck for fear of seeing him. I would as soon see the devil. I hate him as I never yet hated a man, from head to foot, and here I am, bound up to him. I sometimes think I must soon be as crazy as he is. I hope the ship goes to Kiel and leaves him here. I learn that in that case he will go on the retired list. That is, he says so. They did not ask me if I sent copies to any other person, as I would have had to mention D. B., but he did not get a full copy. I only sent him part of it. I hope it is all over now, and I thank you most profoundly for your kindness, more than I can write. Faithfully yours,

E. KERSHNER.

The initials D. B. refer to Medical Inspector or Delevan Bloodgood.

As might be supposed the reading of the letter produced quite a sensation in the court.

The trial yesterday was taken up where it had been left off at Monday's session, and Medical Inspector Bloodgood, the last witness, was again called to the stand.

He had previously testified that he had received a letter from Dr. Kershner, inclosing copies of the indorsements on the correspondence which, through some channel not yet known, and which the court is endeavoring to discover, reached a New-York newspaper and was published. The witness said he had destroyed the letter and its inclosures immediately after the publication of the article.

Joseph H. Choate, senior counsel for the defense, asked the witness to state all that was contained in the destroyed documents. Judge Advocate Lauchheimer objected and based his objection on the ground that there was no warrant for taxing the memory of the witness to such an extent. Mr. Choate held that a great deal depended on the memory of the witness, and the court went into executive session to decide as to the right or wrong of it. When the doors were reopened, it was announced that the objection had been overruled. The question was put again. Dr. Bloodgood gave, as far as he was able, the text and substance of the indorsements.

Questioned about his personal relations with the accused, he said he had known the officer for thirty-odd years, and that the accused had an excellent record. The inquiry drifted back to the letter which Kershner had sent him, and in reply to a question by Mr. Choate, Dr. Bloodgood said:

"The letter was written hurriedly and contained extracts, marked, of the charge made by Capt. Evans. He was particularly outraged by the charge made by Admiral Meade, and regarded it as the grossest kind of insult, personal and professional. He wanted my advice whether he should demand a court of inquiry, and he wished that the court-martial might be called in New-York, where witnesses, civilian and others, could be more readily summoned."

Witness said that it was a private letter, and that in it his advice had been asked. In reply he had cautioned his friend not to write or talk with any one about the subject. In conclusion, he said that he had no idea how the correspondence had got into print.

Surgeon General Tryon, who was the next witness, testified that he had received a private letter from the accused, inclosing indorsements. The Judge Advocate interrupted to say that the witness had the letter in his possession, and that, while he was willing that the court should read it, he objected to it being made public.

That brought Mr. Choate to his feet. He peremptorily objected to any private evidence, and after a short discussion, the letter was produced and read. The letter, in full, is given above.

In the course of his examination, the Surgeon General said that Dr. Kershner had a fine record for professional ability and conduct.

The testimony of Medical Director W. K. Van Reypan, the next witness, was unimportant. At its close the court took a recess.

Capt. Henry Glass, commander of the cruiser Cincinnati, and who was President of the court of inquiry in which Dr. Kershner is alleged to have committed perjury, was the first witness called when the court reopened. Mr. Choate blandly inquired of him if he had held any conversation with the Judge Advocate concerning the case. Judge Advocate Lauchheimer entered a vigorous objection. When the latter had subsided, Mr. Choate said quietly: "I thought you wanted the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Then, turning to the witness, Mr. Choate asked:

"Did you receive any information from the Judge Advocate as to what you were expected to testify about?"

"I object," said Judge Advocate Lauchheimer.

"Did he tell you what Lieut. Huse had testified to?" continued Mr. Choate.

The Judge Advocate objected to that question, also, and the President of the Court touched a bell and spectators and witnesses filed out of the room. The doors were opened again a moment later, and the announcement was made that the objection had been sustained.

Mr. Choate took up another line of inquiry, and asked Capt. Glass if, when he was conducting the court of inquiry, he had not considered that the second indorsement on the correspondence which accused had admitted sending to the Surgeon General was not the substantial part of the whole proceeding.

"I object!" exclaimed the Judge Advocate. "That is a matter of opinion." The bell tinkled, and the court was again cleared. The objection was not sustained, and, in reply to the question, Capt. Glass said he did not consider the indorsement a substantial part of the inquiry.

"What was the substantial part?" asked Mr. Choate.

"To ascertain who had furnished the entire correspondence," was the reply. Then followed a number of questions testing the memory of the witness as to whether the word "orbatitus had been used when Kershner had been questined about furnishing copies of the correspondence. To each of these the Judge Advocate objected, and each time the court was cleared.

When the witness was finally dismissed, Mr. Hinsdale, junior counsel for the defense, made a brief statement, and introduced Kershner as a witness in his own behalf.

The witness was asked about his record, and he told how and when he had first entered the service, how he was among the last to leave the Cumberland when that vessel was sunk by the Merrimac, the part he took in the seige of Charleston, and the various vessels he had served upon.

Admiral Meade, it will be remembered, charged him with being inefficient, and with having failed to provide the New-York with the necessary apparatus for testing the purity of air and water. To offset the first, Dr. Kershner said he is now and has been for twelve years a Professor of Hygiene in the New-York Post-Graduates Medical College and Hospital, and that he was also a member of the New-York Quarantine Committee. In regard to the second charge, he showed that he had made requisition for the needed apparatus, and that the department had not furnished him with it.

Mr. Hinsdale led him on to tell about the danger of yellow fever and his responsibility as Fleet Surgeon. That brought the witness to the Barbadoes incident. He said that when the messenger from the merchant vessel had come on board with an appeal for medical aid for a man who had been poisoned, he had questioned the messenger closely, and had reason to suspect that it was a case of yellow fever. He had therefore felt it his duty to warn Capt. Evans, and had done so. He had not, he claimed, received from Capt. Evans any order to board the merchantman. Capt. Evans, he said, was so much impressed with his representation of the case that he had declined to take the responsibility of ordering a surgeon sent to the bark, and had referred the whole case to Admiral Meade.

After recounting a number of cases where men-of-war have been infected by their surgeons giving aid to merchant vessels in just such cases, the witness was excused, and the court adjourned until to-day.

A number of witnesses have been summoned for to-day, among others Admirals Meade and Erben.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN THE EAST.

Two Officers of the Asiatic Squadron Brought to Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Two naval officers have been court-martialed on the Asiatic station, according to reports which have reached the Navy Department from the China squadron. One of the officers is Lieut. Commander Thomas H. Stevens, the executive officer of the Yorktown. It appears that the commanding officer of that ship, Capt. Folger, preferred charges of drunkenness against Stevens, and he was brought to trial. The result of the trial is not known officially in Washington, but it is said that the court acquitted Stevens of the serious charge. The accused officer is the son of one of the best-known officers of the navy, Admiral Stevens of the retired list, who lives in Washington. He entered the service in 1863 and has had a creditable record.

The other court-martial case is that of a Paymaster of the Concord, Henry R. Smith, a Massachusetts man, who was appointed to the service in 1870. He has been in trouble before, but never has been court-martialed. The charges brought against him are not divulged. Mrs. Smith is living in Washington during her husband's absence.

THREE NEW-JERSEY MURDERERS

Their Lawyers Fighting to Keep Them from the Gallows.

NEWARK, May 14.—Frank McDermit, one of the counsel for Murderer Kohl, went before Clerk Oliphant of the United States Supreme Court this morning and filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Kohl had been denied his constitutional rights of appeal and writ of error by the New-Jersey courts of review.

As soon as this was done Mr. McDermit telegraphed from Trenton to Philadelphia and a few minutes later Judge Henry and Lawyer Peshall, the other counsel, appeared before Circuit Judge Dallas of the United States courts at Philadelphia, and asked that the writ asked for at Trenton be granted. Judge Dallas being a Circuit Judge, the application could be made to him, although sitting out of the district.

After hearing the formal application Judge Dallas denied the writ asked for. This was what the lawyers expected, and they will now appeal from the decision of Judge Dallas. The appeal will take thirty days to file, the counsel having that period in which to act. This will make the case so late that it will hardly be reached at this term of court and the case will go over until October at least.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 14.—Lawyer Shipman, the counsel of Murderer George Andrews, says that the death warrant sent by Gov. Werts to Sheriff Swarts of Warren County Saturday, fixing June 13 as the date for executing Andrews for the murder of his wife, is illegal, null, and void. Andrews does not apear affected by the sentence.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 14.—The mandate sent down by the United States Supreme Court in the Lambert case is either lost or stolen. Prosecutor of the Pleas Wilson H. Jenkins of Camden expected to get the mandate last Wednesday. Until these records are sent down, Theodore Lambert, the murderer of William Kairer, cannot be resentenced.

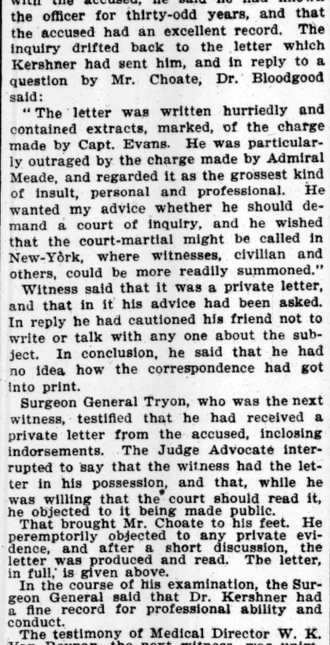
TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Laporte, Ind., May 14.—Louis Schmidt of this city has just found his brother, Charles, who he mourned as dead for forty-two years. They came from Germany and separated at Buffalo, N. Y., since which time neither had heard of the other. Recently Louis learned of his brother's whereabouts, and a reunion will be the result in a few days in Buffalo.

Sleepy Eye, Minn., May 14.—The new school building here was destroyed last night by an explosion and subsequent fire. The village electric plant in the basement was also destroyed, the total loss being $32,500. The cause is a mystery.

Lewes, Del., May 14.—The sloop yacht Midnight stranded on Wachsprague Beach this afternoon. The crew were saved by the life savers. The yacht will probably be a total loss.

Auburn, N. Y., May 14.—John A. Knowlton of Moravia, a Deputy Sheriff for many years, committed suicide by cutting his throat. His age was sixty-two years.



THE GRAPE CROP GONE!

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TEN NEW WOMEN PHYSICIANS

New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women Administers the Hippocratic Oath.

Caps and gowns were the predominating feature last evening in Chickering Hall, where the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women was holding its thirty-second annual commencement exercises. A long row of caps in the front row marked these, the members of the graduating class:

Cordelia Agatha Campbell, Helen Cooley, S. B.; Jane Conger Davis, Elizabeth Edmonston, Margaret Russell Mackenzie, Mary E. Richards, Sarah Cubberly Silver, Caroline Mary Smith, Harriet Elma Tracy, and Isabella M. Wilson, A. M.

The Dean of the college, Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait, addressed the students. She spoke of the advance in the work of the college and hospital, and said that in proportion to the number of beds contained in the latter it was far ahead of any hospital in the city. That the alumnae had recently joined the State Federation of Women's Associations, she said, was a sign of progress, and she was glad to say that members of the alumnae were serving in the different branches of work connected with the Alma Mater, either in the college, hospital dispensary, or department of obstetrics.

The Hippocratic oath was administered by Dr. M. Belle Brown, and Dr. Amelia Wright conferred the degrees.

Helen Cooley, S. B., received the Lozier Memorial Prize book and set of instruments for the highest average standing ever reached in the college, and also the first prize on ophthalmotology—a book. Elizabeth Edmonston received the second prize, also a book.

The junior prizes were awarded to Mrs. Mary A. Stolz, class of '97, the Demorest prize for the best paper on physiology, a set of surgical instruments; Miss Stella Q. Root, class of '96, the Morse Prize for the best paper on medical jurisprudence, a book, and Miss Mary A. Doolittle and Miss Elizabeth Newman each received a prize from the Professor of Hygiene, the subscription to a medical journal for a year.

Prof. J. T. O'Connor addressed the graduates in behalf of the Faculty.

The address of the evening was made by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who spoke on "Higher Education and Its Relation to Woman's Work."

"Discipline and development of mind followed by a life work evolved therefrom," she said, "is the crown of manhood and womanhood. Such a scene as this witness to-night would not have been possible sixty years ago, for only to men were accorded discipline and development of mind; but the nineteenth century has witnessed the advancement of women until their lives are bounded by the interests of the community and the universe, because these are the environments of the house. As we review the century we find that the mightiest force in the uplifting of woman has been transmitted by the opening of the doors of higher education, and all agree now that upon the education of the children depends the future of the Nation.

"Seldom does a man reach a high estate without the help of wife or mother. The character of the children, associated as they are with their mother in the home, will be largely molded by her. Hence the better health the mother has, the better educated she is, the better religious character she has, the better the children, physically, mentally, and morally."

The front of the stage was massed with flowers of all kinds, presented to the graduates. To-morrow evening they will be entertained by the Alumni at a dinner at the Savoy.

UNION SEMINARY GRADUATES.

Thirty-four Young Ministers Go Out from the Fifty-ninth Commencement.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was held last night in the Adams Chapel of the seminary, Seventieth Street and Park Avenue.

Friends of the thirty-four graduates and of the seminary filled the chapel during the exercises. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the seminary, and the Faculty, the Rev. Dr. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology, and Dr. Charles Butler, the aged President of the Board of Directors.

Addresses were made by members of the graduating class, as follows: "The Christian Law of Brotherhood," by Thomas Coyle; "Present Day Opportunities in the Ministry," by W. P. Greene; "The Witness of the Ministry," by R. F. Humphries, and "Theology and Poetry," by J. A. McIntosh. The diplomas were presented to the graduates by Dr. Butler.

The following were the graduates in theology: E. E. Abbott, New-York; George Allen, West Troy, N. Y.; E. N. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; N. S. Aller, South Bethlehem, Penn.; W. R. Arnold, Delaware, Ohio; W. A. Babbitt, New-York; A. D. Baldwin, Newark, N. J.; Alois Barta, New-York; C. J. Blewitt, New-York; J. J. Bridges, Carrollton, Ky.; E. J. Chichester, New-York; Thomas Coyle, Brooklyn; Jaroslav Dobias, New-York; O. T. Fletcher, McClure, N. Y.; J. E. Frame, East Boston, Mass.; H. T. Gary, Rising Sun, Ind.; W. B. Greene, Newtonville, Mass.

J. A. Higgons, New-York; R. F. Humphries, New-York; J. A. Hunsicker, Schwenksville, Penn.; F. B. Kellogg, Hudson, N. H.; F. W. Kirwin, New-York; R. E. Lacke, Boston; J. G. McIntosh, Halifax, N. S.; T. N. Owen, New-York; Matthew Patton, Philadelphia; G. W. Rockwell, Jersey City; Ulysses S. Schaul, West Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry Schmidt, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Seem, Bangor, Penn.; George Stormer, New-York; Duncan Wallace, Six Mile, Ala.; J. V. Wemple, Duanesburg, N. Y.; and N. C. Whittemore, Rye, N. Y.

Derivation of the Name Des Moines.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

It appears that there never has been agreement as to the true derivation of the word "Des Moines." The accepted derivation has been that it came from the Trappist monks, (moines de la Trappe,) who lived with the Indians on the "American bottom" in Illinois. Hence "Rivière Des Moines," or "River of the Monks." But there is grave doubt whether this reading is correct. The name of the river on the earliest maps is "Moingona," a French corruption of the Algonquin word, "Mikonang," signifying "the road." The French called the Indians who lived along its banks by the name "Moin," hence the "River of the Moin," "Des Moines."

He who afterward became Gen. Phil Kearny was commander of the first Fort Des Moines, which was on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Des Moines River, near the site of the present Keokuk. In 1835 the post had not been named, and he wrote to the War Department asking that a name be given. On the back of this appeal, in the writing of Lewis Cass, who was then Secretary of War, is found the following indorsement: "Let the post be called Fort Des Moines, and let it be a double-ration post."

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"BOODLE" TALK AT CITY HALL

After a Two Year's Fight the Third Avenue Cable Company Gets Franchise for West Side Streets.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen brought in a report at yesterday's meeting of the board favoring the Third Avenue Railroad over the Metropolitan Traction Company in the fight for a franchise on the upper west side of the city. Six of the seven members of the committee signed the report. They were Messrs. Parker, Goodman, Marshall, and Robinson, Republicans, and Brown and Murphy, Tammany. Alderman Hall, Republican, made a minority report.

This franchise covers about eleven miles of streets and is known as the St. Nicholas and King's Bridge route. The contest for the purchase has been going on for more than two years. Each company wanted practically the same route, and there were several hearings on the subject.

With or without reason, there has all along been talk about boodle in connection with this valuable franchise. Some of the Aldermen, it is known, were very anxious to decide the matter a few weeks before the last election. The leaders of Tammany had determined about the same time that it would be best to let the whole question go over until a new board of Aldermen had been elected and was in office. It is a fact that the work of delaying the matter required the closest attention of some of the very best men in Tammany.

Their great fear was that a great scandal would result from it. By almost herculean efforts, action was then delayed, much to the delight, it can be said, of ex-Mayor Gilroy and Col. George B. McClellan, who was then President of the Board of Aldermen. It is perhaps enough to say now that boodle talk has been prevalent about the City Hall almost every time the matter has come up for final settlement. Whether it was coincidental or not, "Billy" Maloney, the Reading Clerk of the boodle Board of Aldermen of 1884, was frequently seen about the City Hall when the effort was made to bring it up just before the election.

Both companies renewed their applications last January. The only difference was that the Metropolitan Company asked for St. Nicholas Avenue, as to the upper part of which, above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, there was much objection, while the Third Avenue Company avoided this by proposing to connect the new line with its present cable road in Amsterdam Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

The report made yesterday, if adopted, would give the Third Avenue Company the right to build roads from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street north through King's Bridge Road to the city line; from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street south through St. Nicholas and Manhattan Avenues to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; also from King's Bridge north along the Riverdale Avenue to the city line, and from Manhattan Street through Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street—about eleven miles in all.

The report of the Railroad Committee started out by admitting that at the public hearings the preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company was marked and noteworthy, and then it goes on to say:

"With due and proper regard for the expressed views of those who appeared before us, and with a sense of appreciation of the demands of residents, property owners, &c., of the territory through which the proposed road is to be operated, we feel that it would be for the greatest good to the largest number to give the grant to the Third Avenue Company. It does not seem just to the people at large to consider only the wishes of those directly interested in the growth of the locality in and through which the new line of street surface railroad is to traverse."

Among reasons given for the committee's action is that by the Third Avenue a much larger number of persons will be enabled to reach the upper west side of the city than by any other route; that the Third Avenue Company has occupied the territory for years with its cable road and has helped to build up that part of Manhattan Island; that it was the first to apply for the franchise, and that, at the auction sale of the franchise which must be held by the Controller, the competition would be fairer if the franchise is granted to the Third Avenue Company, in the first place. The company getting the franchise must carry passengers over its whole line for a single fare, must use fenders, and must not use the overhead trolley south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street nor north of that street for a longer period than ten years.

Alderman Brown (Tammany) moved to adopt the report immediately. Alderman Ware (Republican) said that any Alderman who tried to rush through such an important matter needed watching. Alderman Goodman moved to lay over for a week and print.

Alderman Hall put in his minority report as a member of the Committee on Railroads. This report favored the Metropolitan Traction Company. Mr. Hall accused the majority of putting in a report that was "prepared by the paid attorney of the Third Avenue Company."

"Wasn't your minority report prepared by the Traction Company's lawyer?" asked Alderman Brown. Alderman Hall admitted that it was. The fact is that lawyers for both companies submitted drafts of reports to the committee.

After a long discussion, both majority and minority reports were laid over until the meeting next Tuesday. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and one of Thomas C. Platt's lieutenants, is chief counsel for the Third Avenue Company.

The Two Kinds of Elks.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Referring today to the coming convention of the Elks, E. B. Hay of this city, Grand Exalted Ruler of the order, said:

"The Grand Lodge of Elks will meet at Atlantic City July 9 to 11. There will be delegates from 200 lodges present, representing in all 21,000 Elks. The meeting at Buffalo will simply be a voluntary meeting of dissatisfied Elks."

Another prominent Elk, speaking about the proposed Buffalo meeting, said: "Even the Buffalo Lodge will be represented at the regular Atlantic City gathering. In addition, all the strong lodges—New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington—will be with us. The Buffalo bolters will have ninety days in which to come into the regular fold, failing in which they will cease to be Elks."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—Electric light pole, southeast corner Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street; no damage.
7:40 A. M.—432 East Eleventh Street; Joseph Antonia, tenement; damage, $20.
8:35 A. M.—1,706 Amsterdam Avenue; Samuel Rousel, flat; damage slight.
8:35 A. M.—450 East Fifty-seventh Street; Schmidt & Schwanufluegel, brewery; damage slight.
10 A. M.—2,312 Seventh Avenue; Valentine & Rabinovitch; damage, $5.
4:50 P. M.—116 Sullivan Street; Joseph Emiro, tenement; damage, $200.
6:10 P. M.—2,069 Third Avenue; M. Seelig; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—284 Duane Street; H. C. Galter and others; damage, $8,000.
9:05 P. M.—23 B

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HISTORY AS MADE IN CONGRESS

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. A History of National Legislation and Political Progress. 1774-1895. By Joseph West Moore. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Americans as a rule know little of the political history of the United States. It would be necessary to run about one's circle of friends not a little to find a man who could name the parties which have struggled for supremacy in this country, assign to each its distinguishing characteristics, and give approximately chronologies. The words "Federalist," "anti-Federalist," and "Whig" convey little to the average citizen, who is still young, as he comes across them in the speeches of his member of Congress and in the columns of his daily newspaper. Ask him what the "Missouri Compromise" was, and he must plead vague impressions; speak of "Citizen" Genet, and he will be quite at loss to determine whether Genet was a contemporary of Washington or Franklin Pierce; the "nullification" controversy he may not have heard of. What has taken place since he began voting—ten, twenty, fifty years ago—the intelligent voter can talk about understandingly, if he has a good memory, but it is a rare thing to come in contact with a voter who can do much more than that.

There has long been need of a demand for a popular history of Congress. It is to meet this demand that Mr. Moore offers his work. "I have endeavored," he says, "to give, in a concise and popular form, a clear, interesting, and valuable account of the legislative and political affairs of the American people from the Colonial period to the present time—to describe faithfully the great historic measures, the leading statesmen, and the notable occurrences which have, one after the other, engaged the attention of the Nation during the years of its development. The work is the result of patient, long-continued study of the best historical authorities, of liberal thought, of kindly disposition, and I believe it to be accurate in its statements and just in dealing with men and measures."

There is no doubt that Mr. Moore has succeeded in his undertaking. He has written a history that, for the most part, is accurate and fair. He has made some unfortunate statements, but none that indicates a disposition to be unfair; certainly none that savors of partisanship. Even in the portions of his work which relate to his own time, there is no show of partisan feeling; it would be impossible, after reading his account of the events of the last two Administrations, to say what are his party affiliations. Throughout his work he aims to tell what has happened—not what should have happened; he does not assign motives, but allows the persons concerned to stand before his readers as they stood before the country when they made their speeches and cast their votes.

As an instance of his method we may cite his treatment of the "Mulligan letters." He tells what Mr. Blaine said and did—how he read the letters and commented on them, and answered questions relating to them. He offers no judgment in the matter further than to say that there is nothing in the letters as they appear in The Congressional Record which, "upon a fair reading of them," implicates their author in any transaction reflecting on his honor. This may seem, taken by itself, to be in the nature of an adjudication of the real question at issue and a vindication of Mr. Blaine, but as we read on we recover from this impression. Mr. Moore is quite as fair in his summaries of what Eppa Hunton and J. Proctor Knott said in reply to Mr. Blaine. It is left for readers to draw their own conclusion. All that Mr. Moore gives is a condensed statement of what took place in the House.

The same degree of impartiality is manifest in the account of the great Presidential contest of 1876. We get a clear statement of the facts that were before Congress, and an intelligible presentation of the issues in the States the votes of which were under contest. A careful sketch of the proceedings in Congress and in the Electoral Commission follows, with fair summaries of the arguments advanced by the two parties who claimed the Presidency. No hint is given of what Mr. Moore's opinion is of the judgment of the Electoral Commission. To give such a hint would be to transgress the author's plan of narrating rather than discussing.

It is to be regretted that in a work so impartial in respect to most things and so carefully written in general a thoroughly inaccurate and misleading paragraph should appear touching a matter of grave public interest. We refer to a paragraph in which Mr. Moore undertakes to state the attitude of the present Administration as to Hawaii. The statement runs as follows:

As soon as Cleveland became President he withdrew the Harrison treaty from the Senate and sent a Commissioner to Hawaii to investigate the whole subject. The Commissioner reported that the revolution in Hawaii had been apparently aided by the American Minister and the United States naval force stationed at Honolulu. The Cleveland Administration, accepting this report to be a true statement of the condition of affairs, then proceeded to take measures to restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne as an "act of national justice." With this end in view, the American Minister was recalled and another one dispatched to Hawaii, but the new Minister made only a few futile diplomatic efforts toward the restoration of the Queen. He found the provisional Government of Hawaii well organized and determined to resist to the utmost of its ability the return of the monarchy.

Public opinion in the United States was so decidedly against the scheme of restoration that the Cleveland Administration did not attempt to carry it out by force.

There is no authority for the intimation—practically a direct statement—that President Cleveland contemplated using force to restore Liliuokalani to her throne, and that he would have carried out such a plan but for the knowledge he acquired that public opinion in this country was against him. Everybody who has read the Hawaiian papers submitted to Congress knows that the President did not do anything nor say anything in the pendency of the Hawaiian crisis to indicate that he had ever conceived the possibility of forcing Hawaii again to recognize Liliuokalani as its Queen.

Mr. Moore begins his history with a brief account of the English settlement of the country and of the events which led to the meeting of the First Continental Congress. He then goes on to tell how the movement for independence made progress, what took place in Congress in the Revolutionary period, how the Constitution was made, and how the constitutional Government was established, and after that, in consecutive order, he gives an account of the most important legislative proceedings, from the First Congress to the close of the Fifty-third Congress. He outlines the origins of parties and tells how they grew, and narrates the memorable actions of Presidents and "innumerable other matters pertaining to the broad and diversified field of American politics." The narrative contains copious extracts from famous speeches and debates, "all gathered from the official reports and presumably correct in their phraseology." Brief but picturesque descriptions are given of the most prominent men connected with Congress and the other branches of the Government.

One striking fact is brought out. It is that a good many questions that are before the people to-day have been burning questions in other days. We may learn something of value through reading what the fathers did and said about some of these questions. Of particular account just now is the story of the awakening of the Nation to the importance of establishing a national credit, and of the great good that came to the country when Hamilton and his associates carried through their project of assuming the debts the States had incurred in the war with England. There were those who had not brains enough to see that a country to be prosperous must be above reproach in its financial transactions. There are such men in the country to-day. The men of a hundred years ago discovered that they were mistaken. "Hamilton smote the rock of the national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet." In reality the question before the country to-day is the same question that was decided in Hamilton's time. The answer will be the same.

OF THE CRIMEA AND THE MUTINY

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MILITARY LIFE. By Gen. Sir John Adye, G. C. B., R. A. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

If there are other English officers, army or navy, active or retired, who are capable of writing their recollections of historical events in which they participated as attractively and entertainingly as Gen. Sir John Adye has written his, they should hasten to do so. His thorough knowledge and impartial treatment of the matters of which he has written make his book a valuable addition to the history of his time. His recollections are noticeably remarkable in that they contain nothing that is vainglorious, although they cover a successful military career that extended from 1834 to 1886.

He entered the Royal Artillery, as his father and grandfather had done before him, and spent his first twenty years in the service in peace. In days of peace promotions were slow, and it was difficult for army officers to "get on," many remaining subalterns for twenty or twenty-five years. A change, however, occurred during the fifties, and honors and promotions often followed each other with unexampled rapidity. The case of the late Field Marshal Sir Richard Dacres, G. C. B., well illustrates it. Until the latter part of 1854 he had been twenty-one years a subaltern, and had given up hope of ever getting on; before the year 1855 had expired he had been promoted to Colonel, Brigadier General, Major General, and Lieutenant General, and had received the Order of Bath, the Legion of Honor, the Medjidi, and an Italian order.

As Brigadier Major to the artillery, Gen. Sir John Adye went to Constantinople, where Lord Raglan, Commander in Chief of the English forces, appointed him Assistant Adjutant General on his artillery staff, on which he served until Lord Raglan's death, June 28, 1855. His story of the terrible Winter that the allied forces passed before Sebastopol, and of their many successful and unsuccessful battles before the Russians were finally defated, and the war was ended, claims close attention. He barely mentions the cause of the war upon which the French and English Governments entered, "apparently under an impression that a force of 60,000 men could crush an empire."

The English lost at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, during the Fall of 1854, 5,000 men, and, as the Winter advanced, great sickness and suffering ensued, and it was evident that the allied forces were quite inadequate. The English Army diminished through invaliding and casualties at the rate of 100 men a day, and four-fifths of their horses died during the Winter of 1854-5. There were 13,000 men on the sick list in January, 1855. The hardships endured may be imagined when it is known that the most attractive quarters that the general officers occupied were those that were made by constructing underground huts. The food consisted of salt beef or pork; no bread or milk was obtainable.

Gen. Adye revisited the Crimea in 1872. He found Sebastopol in ruins, and the other defenses mere crumbling earthworks. His story is graphically told, and is devoid of all the dry details incidental to the campaign. The Indian mutiny occurred shortly after he returned from the Crimea, and he was ordered to India, where he served almost continually for nine years. His recollections of the subjugation of the mutineers, and the desultory wars with the various tribes during his term of service, comprise the history of India while he was there. He is impartial and unprejudiced in his estimate of the tribes as enemies. He learned to respect and admire them, and think of their future, as well as of India as a British possession:

"The men of the tribes were brave and worthy foes. These bold mountaineers, ignorant of what is termed discipline, or of any regular art of war, armed with only old matchlocks and short swords, nevertheless, by a rude sort of instinct, discovered at once our weak points; and by feints at the centre, combined with furious assaults on the isolated flanks, not only inflicted heavy loss upon us, but succeeded occasionally in endangering the whole position.

"The mountains are inhabited by races of men whom we may consider half civilized, but who, at all events, possess the virtues of courage, independence, and love of their country, and physically are as active and handsome a people as exist anywhere.

Gen. Adye does not hesitate to condemn his country's course when he believes it to be wrong. In writing of the Afghan war, he says:

"In my opinion the war of 1878-9 was bad in policy and unjust in principle from beginning to end. We not only were fighting against those we ought to have conciliated, but nearly ended in disintegrating the country and taking a large portion of it ourselves."

In writing of the possibility of trouble with Russia over India, he says:

"We hold a position of great concentration and power, while that of Russia is necessarily much the opposite; so even were the two empires in contact, the danger would not be on our side. We are the great and predominant naval and military power in the East, and Russia is comparatively the weak one; and there is nothing in the present aspect and condition of affairs likely to cause any important alteration in these respects. Russia may not have the wish to attack us in India, but she has not the power, which is a far more important consideration."

Surely opinions such as these, by one who has spent many years as a combatant among the peoples of whom he speaks so highly, should have greater weight than mere Parliamentary jingoism.

Gen. Adye was appointed Surveyor General of the Ordnance in 1880, and thereafter was not actively engaged in warfare, except in the campaign in Egypt against Arabi Pasha, in 1882; after which he returned to his duties as Surveyor General in the War Office. He was appointed Governor of Gibraltar soon after his return from Egypt, and took command there Jan. 2, 1883. His term as Governor lasted until the Fall of 1890, and with his return to England, in November of that year, his recollections end.

His narrative of the campaigns in which he modestly states he bore a small part, and his views on military and political matters, are well worthy of careful perusal and thoughtful consideration.

FROEBEL ON THE KINDERGARTEN

FRIEDRICH FROEBEL'S PEDAGOGIES OF THE KINDERGARTEN. Translated by Posephine Jarvis. International Education Series. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This is a book for mothers. It contains the translation of Froebel's fifteen essays on the plays and playthings of babies and very little children, which were published in Berlin in 1861. The principles set forth are well understood, of course, by those who have made a study of Froebel's kindergarten methods; but the average woman, whose lot it is to nurse and rear children, will be surprised at what Froebel says about her duties to her babies and the possibilities of early physical and mental developments.

The common notion is that the education of a child may not begin until he shall come to his A B C days. Froebel says that the time to begin is as soon as the child shall reach the stage of spontaneous activity, which usually is attained in the fourth month. As soon as the baby begins to see things and to feel things he may be set to work, or to what is the same thing under another name, play that will strengthen his muscles and improve his mind.

The mother who shall act upon the advice given in these essays, instead of filling the nursery with an incongruous collection of toys will procure a little ball. The youngster will exercise his arms his hands, and his fingers as he picks up the ball, rolls it about, and handles it in various ways. After a time, when the baby has acquired absolute knowledge that the ball is not a part of himself, but a separate thing, the mother may begin upon a course of special instruction, to be conveyed to the infantile mind through a prescribed course of play.

By and by the baby will tire of the ball. Then must come the cube, and with this, as with the sphere, the mother must convey instruction while she furnishes amusement and provides muscular exercise. She will sing little rhymes to the baby as she shows him the qualities of the cube and contrasts them with those of the sphere. In course of time there will be needed more cubes. The mother will use them in various ways to amuse the baby, and, at the same time, to convey thoughts to him.

Froebel had as his motive in selecting the ball and the cube as the child's first playthings certain ideas as to the educative efforts of those two things upon the child's dawning intellect. "The sphere," he says, "represents to the child every isolated simple unity—the child gets from it a hint of manifoldness as still abiding in unity." On the other hand the cube "is representative of each continually developing manifold body—the child has a hint in it of the unity which lies at the foundation of all variety or differences of shape, and the development of these differences out of that unity."

Demonstration that the child gets this, that, and the other idea from playing with the sphere and the cubes would be out of the question, but there can be no doubt that the baby whose mother shall play with him according to the Froebel plan, or any plan similarly based, will get some ideas worth having, some exercise that will be good for him, and a world of comfort.

A charming feature of such plans is that through them the closest relations are established between the child's mind and the mother's. The woman who regards the baby as a creature which must acquire intelligence in its early years through haphazard experiences, not only fails of doing her duty toward her young, but goes without the enjoyment that comes through constant attention to the child's mental development. She does not live with her child.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The delay in the publication of Frank R. Stockton's new novel has been due to the necessity of waiting until the English publishers, Messrs. Cassell & Co., were prepared for simultaneous publication. The date now fixed for the appearance of the book is May 18. Unlike other works by Mr. Stockton, "The Adventures of Captain Horn" will be issued first in book form instead of as a serial.

—Macmillan & Co. will issue as the next volumes in the Aldine Poet's Series, "Falconer," edited by the Rev. J. Milford, and "Cowper," in three volumes, edited by John Bruce.

—"A Life of Sir Rowland Hill," the originator of the penny postage system, has been written by his daughter, Mrs. Fellowes, for publication in December, when the Rowland Hill hundredth anniversary will be observed.

—A monograph on Thackeray, by Adolphus Jack, giving a careful study of the novelist's works, will be issued soon by Macmillan & Co.

—At the celebration of the fiftieth birthday of Mr. George H. Mifflin by the employes of the Riverside Press several days ago, Mr. Houghton explained how Mr. Mifflin came again and again with wonderful persistence to ask for employment, which he finally secured, and then rose step by step by meritorious work and conduct to the position he now holds. It was a story covering twenty-eight years of a well-spent life.

—In the American University Magazine for May, the editorial department of which is now in charge of Rossiter Johnson, are illustrated articles on the University of the South and Hamilton College, the latter being by President Stryker. Of special interest to New-Yorkers are articles with portraits and views on the Hamilton Alumni Association of New-York and the Bowdoin College Alumni Association.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SHAKESPEARE'S KING HENRY VI. Three parts. Three volumes. 24mo. (Temple Edition.) With Preface, Glossary, &c. By Israel Gollancz. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

MEMOIRS OF A CAVALIER; OR, A MILITARY JOURNAL OF THE WARS IN GERMANY AND THE WARS IN ENGLAND. By Daniel Defoe. 16mo. Edited by George A. Aitken. With Illustrations by J. B. Yeats. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THROUGH THE RED-LITTEN WINDOWS AND THE OLD RIVER HOUSE. By Theodor Hertz-Garten. 18mo. New-York: Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

A KING'S DIARY. By Percy White. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES. By Uriel H. Crocker. 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.

THE BEAUTIFUL SOUL. By Florence Marryat. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE SCALLYWAG. By Grant Allen. 16mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

ST. ANN'S. By W. E. Norris, 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

JOANNA TRAILL, SPINSTER. By Annie E. Holdsworth. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

PLEASURE CYCLING. By Henry Clyle. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

TALES OF THE FAIRIES AND OF THE GHOST WORLD COLLECTED FROM ORAL TRADITION IN SOUTH WEST MUNSTER. By Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO. A Study of a Peculiar People. By I. Zangwill. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. A Cumbrian Romance. By Hall Caine. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Joseph Knight Company. $1.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. By John S. Mackenzie. Second Edition, Revised and Slightly Enlarged. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN. The Struggle in America Between England and France. 1697-1763. With Full Cartographical Illustrations from Contemporary Sources. By Justin Winsor. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

MY EARLY TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN AMERICA AND ASIA. By Henry M. Stanley. With Two Photogravure Portraits. Two Volumes. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. November, 1894-April, 1895. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company.

SELECTED ESSAYS OF JAMES DARMESTETER. The Translations from the French by Helen B. Jastrow. Edited, with an Introduction, by Morris Jastrow, Jr. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

CHARLES FRANCIS BARNARD. A Sketch of His Life and Work. By Francis Tiffany. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A MODERN PAGAN. A Novel. By Constance Goddard Du Bois. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.50.

LETTERS OF CELIA THAXTER. Edited by Her Friends A. F. and R. L. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

POEMS, DRAMATIC AND LYRICAL. By Lord de Tabley. Second Series. 12mo. London: John Lane. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

THE LIFE OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY. Written by Himself. 24mo. London: Privately reprinted for John Lane and his friends.

THE ARROWS OF LOVE. By Laura Daintrey. 18mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

A TRUCE AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary Tappan Wright. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

KATE OF GOTHAM. A Romance. By Barbara Black. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

TEN NEW-ENGLAND BLOSSOMS AND THEIR INSECT VISITORS. By Clarence Moorer Weed. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

EIGHTY-SEVEN KISSES. 18mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

TWO WOMEN; OR, OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY. By Lida Ostrom Vanamee. 18mo. New-York: The Merriam Company: 75 cents.

WHAT DO YOU THINK? A Novel. By Olive Harper. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

THE GLOBE TREASURY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE. A Condensed Encyclopedia. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

THE HOUSE BY THE RIVER. A Novel. By Barbara Kent. Illustrated. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons. 50 cents.

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HERBERT SHOWS UP MEADE

Admiral's Requests Were Granted by the Navy Department.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY PROVOKED HIM

So He Impetuously Asked to be Relieved—Now He Will Not Talk Lest He Get Into Further Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In regard to the case of Admiral Meade, the Navy Department late this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"The Navy Department addressed a letter to Admiral Meade stating that it desired to know if he was willing to answer whether he had given, or had authorized, what purported to be an interview with him published in The New-York Tribune, and Admiral Meade replied, acknowledging receipt of the letter, but declining to answer the questions.

"The facts in relation to the failure of the department to grant Admiral Meade's request to have the Cincinnati ordered to the New-York Navy Yard instead of to the Norfolk Yard is that this vessel was ordered by the department to go to the Norfolk Navy Yard for some necessary repairs. This was done upon the recommendation of the Chief Constructor, who desired that work, which is now scarce at both yards, might be equalized between the Norfolk and Brooklyn Yards. Admiral Meade, who had selected the Cincinnati for his flagship during the absence of the New-York, was thereupon ordered to hoist his flag upon that vessel upon her arrival at Norfolk, in the interim hoisting his flag on the Minneapolis. He afterward forwarded a second request to the department to have the Cincinnati ordered to New-York instead of to Norfolk. On the day when this latter request was received Secretary Herbert was not in the department at any time. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, being in charge, did not act upon the request, as he did not think it proper to take any action in the matter until the Secretary's return. On the next morning, when Secretary Herbert came to the office, this matter having been brought to his attention, he at once summoned before him the Chief Constructor, and, after conferring with him and Assistant Secretary McAdoo jointly, decided to order the Cincinnati to New-York, and at once ordered Admiral Ramsay, who was present, to make out orders to intercept the ship at Hampton Roads and order her to New-York. He also directed orders to be made out to Admiral Meade, notifying him of this change, and orders both to the Admiral and to the ship were written and ready to be signed when a letter came in the noon mail from Admiral Meade asking to be detached from the squadron, which request the Secretary granted."

Secretary Herbert said that he had nothing to add in explanation of the above, as it included all the information the department had to impart. The sole object of the statement, it is understood, is to show that Admiral Meade has acted impetuously in his dealings with the department, first, in asking to be detached because his request for the Cincinnati to come to New-York was not as promptly granted as he wished, and by implication that he spoke hastily in the interview which caused so much surprise.

To-day when Secretary Herbert went to the Cabinet meeting he was closely followed by a messenger bearing a big volume of the naval regulations, corrected to date, and other law books relating to courts-martial. The entire matter, it was stated, was thoroughly considered at the Cabinet meeting, and subsequently Secretary Herbert, who had hitherto refused to say anything about the case, announced that a statement of the affair would be given out this afternoon. From 3 to 5 o'clock he was closeted with Admiral Ramsay, Judge Advocate Gen. Lemley, and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. For a portion of the time Ensign Niblack, who was Meade's Flag Lieutenant while the Admiral commanded the squadron, was also present. As a result of this conference, the authorized statement as above given was finally made.

There is undisguised criticism of Meade throughout the navy. His peculiar action antagonistic to the Administration and the Government, from which hereafter he is willing to draw $4,000 annually for no service whatever, has secured for him some bitter comments. There is no such wholesale condemnation of the Administration and the foreign policy of the President among naval officers as is alleged. The naval officers who criticise the foreign policy of the Administration are in a minority, if they exist in numbers which call for comparative designation. They are certainly discreet and honest, and loyal enough to refrain from public expression of their views.

One of Meade's visitors to-day succeeded in extracting from him an admission of the views expressed in the New-York paper. He intimated, in extenuation of his unusual performance, that he did not know he would be quoted to the extent he was, and there was also the suggestion conveyed that he did not know he was being interviewed. This friend, who is among Meade's critics, to-day said: "The truth of the matter is that the Admiral is a hot-headed gentleman, who was aroused by the opportunity he had of talking to a Republican paper. Had he stopped to think, he would have said nothing. He appreciates as well as anybody that he has done wrong, and he naturally proposes to evade any further action which will embarrass him either in any official tangle. You can't blame him for refusing to incriminate himself, but he is to be blamed, and I guess in his reflective moments he joins in the fault-finding for his public utterances."

Meade has long been an object of acute sensitiveness, and his advancement in rank increased, rather than diminished, his faculty for discovering slights and insults. He is said to have no great fear of a trial by court-martial. He appreciates the condition of things which screen him from punishment, and he has shown in his letter to the Secretary that he means to avail himself of the circumstances to escape the punishment which he virtually acknowledges is due him. There is but one opinion in the Navy Department regarding Meade, and that is his culpability. There is still one view entertained by the authorities. Meade will be court-martialed if it is found worth while to detail a court.

WHITE SAID TO HAVE FIVE LIVING WIVES

He Took Mrs. Tomlinson's Money from a Safe Deposit Vault.

DETROIT, May 14.—It is claimed that William J. White, alias Whitney, who was arrested at Buchanan, Mich., yesterday on the charge of bigamy and grand larceny, has five wives at least. Wife No. 1 lives in Glasgow, Scotland; Margaret J. Morris of Cawru, Ireland, was No. 2; Ida Parker of Cedar Falls, Iowa, No. 3; Rose Willohs No. 4, and Mrs. Tomlinson No. 5. He was living with a woman who passed as a stepsister. This woman has disappeared since White's arrest, and as only $1,100 was found in his possession it is believed that she took a large amount of money with her. White was brought to this city this morning.

White met Mrs. Tomlinson in Ansonia, Conn., and induced her to marry him and move to Brooklyn, where he said he intended to open a hotel. Mrs. Tomlinson had $7,000, which she desired to put in a box in the Long Island Safe Deposit Company's vaults. White hired a box adjoining that of his wife without Mrs. Tomlinson's knowledge. He put her money away, as she supposed, in her box, but instead put it in his own. He visited the vaults a few days later and, taking the money, went West. Mrs. White did not discover her loss until several days afterward.

Second Pilgrimage to Famous Shrines.

A second pilgrimage to Rome and the famous shrines of Continental Europe is being organized under the direction of the Fathers of Mercy. The present pilgrimage has been undertaken because of the encouragement the pilgrimage of last year received from Pope Leo XIII.

The business management of the expedition is under the direction of the famous tourist agency of Thomas Cook & Son, 261 Broadway.

The pilgrims will sail on the Red Star Line steamship Westernland Wednesday, July 10, for Antwerp. Thence they will go to Cologne, to Mayence, Heidelberg, Milan, Venice, and Padua. They will pass on to Ancona and the shrine of the Holy House of Loretto. Thence they will go to Rome, where they will remain six days. After leaving Rome visits will be made to several famous shrines. The Rev. Victor Sailliat, Provincial of the order, has gone to Europe to complete the arrangements there. The Rev. William Smith, S. P. M., is superintending the preparations here. The pilgrims propose to be away nine weeks.

Like a Benediction

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LEFT HELPLESS AFTER COLLISION

The Steamship Yarmouth Went Ahead at Full Speed After Running Down and Nearly Sinking a Schooner.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 14.—The tug Vesta towed in here to-day the fishing schooner Tragabiganza, whose Captain reports having been run into Sunday forenoon eastward of Cashes Bank by the steamer Yarmouth. The schooner had both masts, bowsprit, and jibboom carried away and the rails broken, and suffered other damage. The crew assert that the weather was clear at the time; that the steamer did not stop to learn the result of the collision or offer any assistance, and that she did not report the collision at Boston on her arrival.

Capt. Charles Buckard, commander of the fisherman, told the story as follows: "It was about 5:50 o'clock day before yesterday morning, and we were lying at anchor on Pipinis Bank, about forty miles off Cape Ann. The watch made out the big steamer Yarmouth of the Yarmouth Line, bearing down on us. There was a heavy sea running, and it was a little thick. It was not so thick, however, that you could not easily make out a vessel a third or a quarter of a mile away. The watch felt no uneasiness when he made out the steamer, thinking that surely she would change her course and clear us.

"When the big Yarmouth hit our little vessel, she struck her on the end of the bowsprit, breaking both masts off short. The foremast went flush with the deck and the mainmast about six feet above the deck. The steamer people, of course, felt the shock from stem to stern, but as she plowed through the wreckage she had made, and went on out of sight, the speed of the big engines was never slackened a single throb.

"As she brushed us from her path we saw the people gazing at us as if we had been a submarine curiosity floating on the surface. The man at the wheel craned his head out of the pilot house window, and two or three white-capped stewards looked at the broken wood and tangled rigging. A half dozen or so passengers that were early on deck leaned over the rail and watched us until they were out of sight. As the steamer passed us we could read her name plainly.

"The wreckage had fallen over the starboard quarter and started it. The list thus given set the water pouring in through the seam. The men set at work, and at last we got her clear, saving the main and foreboom and gaff topsail and maintopmast. Everything also had to be cleared away. We used the foreboom for a mainmast and the mainmast for a foremast, lashing them to the stubs and staying them. We then spread the staysail, gaff topsail, and riding sail. Of course we could not make much of a course, but we ran slowly until we met the tug this morning."

The Tragabiganza is owned by her skipper. The damage to the vessel is about $2,000. Great indignation is expressed here at the action of the steamer.

BOSTON, May 14.—Just before the steamer Yarmouth sailed to-day for Yarmouth, N. S., Capt. Smith was shown a copy of a telegram from Gloucester, stating that the fishing schooner Tragabiganza had been towed into that port dismasted, as the result of a collision last Sunday morning off Cashes Bank. Capt. Smith admitted colliding, but was very much surprised to hear that the schooner was so seriously damaged.

"We had encountered a dense fog while crossing the Bay of Fundy," he said, "which continued Sunday morning. At an early hour Sunday a fishing vessel suddenly loomed up in front of us, and before the steamer's headway could be checked she ran across her bow, carrying away, as we supposed, only her bowsprit. There were several other fishing vessels in the vicinity, and, not thinking that the vessel was seriously crippled, we continued on our own way to Boston."

Capt. Smith says the statement of the Captain of the fishing vessel that the weather was clear at the time is absolutely untrue.

Round the World in a Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Capt. H. W. Morris started from this port to-day in a boat forty-five feet long, to make a trip around the world. He was accompanied by his wife, two sailors, and a cabin boy. The boat draws eleven feet and is sharp at each end. The party will go first to Australia and then to South America.

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$5.00 Kangaroo Shoes at $3.98. Lace and Congress, all sizes, Broad and Narrow Toes.

Patent Leather, $3.29 pair.

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Lace, Extension Soles, $2.97. Imported Russia, $3.98.

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Just as good as any $3 hat on the market. Our Derby at $2.90 is the equal to any $4 hat anywhere.

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150 dozen Four-in-Hands and Tecks, (Summer silks.) Another lot of the 75c. neckwear at 25c., the NEWEST SHAPES and the finest of silks.

SWEATERS, full regular made, $1.98 to $2.98, colors White, Blue, and Black.

PAJAMAS of woven Madras, $1.98 SUIT.

FIERCE OPPOSITION TO SENATOR GORMAN

Democrats of Talbot County Organize to Defeat His Leadership.

EASTON, Md., May 14.—The anti-Gorman movement in Talbot County is now well organized and very aggressive. At the second meeting of the Anti-Gorman Democratic Association fifty persons were present, representing every election district in the county.

A General Committee of fifteen was appointed, three from each election district, to organize the campaign against Gormanism. An address was issued, which, among other things, says:

The Democratic Party and its supporters have been betrayed, and a glorious opportunity lost to enshrine that party in the hearts of the people, by the failure of a supposed Democratic Senate to fulfill the great pledge for tariff reform made to the people in the Democratic national platform in 1892, upon which pledge, to the exclusion of almost every other, the fight of that year was made and a phenomenal victory won.

From one end of this country to the other the press and the people have fixed the responsibility for this political crime upon a few Senators who call themselves Democrats, but who are Democrats only in name, conspicuous among whom were the Senators from Maryland, Messrs. Gorman and Gibson, who seem never to have forgiven Mr. Cleveland for having been nominated by the people in spite of the treachery of some of his professed friends, and who have done their worst to compass the defeat of the policy and measures of a Democratic Administration.

The good results which are beginning to be felt from the operation of what was left of the House Tariff bill after it passed through the hands of the Senatorial wreckers, serve to point out the immeasurably greater relief which would have come to the people had the Wilson Tariff bill become a law substantially as it left the House of Representatives, with free coal and free iron among its beneficent features.

The address closes with an appeal to the Democrats of Talbot County to elect delegates to the County Convention who are opposed to the leadership of Gorman and Gibson.

MONEY FOR MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

The Illinois Senate Votes Pay for a Service Rendered by Her Husband.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—After a sharp debate in the Senate to-day, a bill was passed authorizing the payment of $30,000 to Mrs. John A. Logan and the administrator of the estates of W. W. Wiltshire and I. R. Hitts, attorneys in collecting the direct tax of 1861.

Senator Hamer attacked the measure, saying that Gen. Logan, if alive, would not tolerate it, and declared that Mrs. Logan figured in the bill merely to insure its passage. He said she had a pension from the Government, and was so well off that she could travel over the world in luxury.

Three Senators voted against the bill.

Tied Down

to household work, to the scrubbing brush and bucket, to the dish pan and housecloth. That was woman's position until

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Beau Brummell.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci. Matinée—Bohemian Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lottery of Love and A Wet Blanket.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Sportsmen's Exposition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway-13th St—8:00—Oliver Twist.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—Der Obersteiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	48	57	6 P. M.	48	65
6 A. M.	45	55	9 P. M.	48	59
9 A. M.	47	56	11 P. M.	48	56
12 M.	45	64	12 P. M.	48	54
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SILENT ASPIRANTS.

Mr. T. B. Reed is in the city, and some friends who admire his many good qualities and have hopes for his political future wish he would take occasion to say something decided and decisive in regard to silver. Ex-President Harrison arrives in town to-day on his way to Newark, N. J., where he is to be presented with a gold medal by the State Historical Society commemorative of the fact that the Washington Centennial fell upon the first year of Mr. Harrison's Presidency. He preserves an undignified silence on the silver question and declares that his visit to the East has no political significance. Mr. William McKinley, after venturing some solemn double-faced platitudes in his recent journey to the South and East, has retired to Ohio and intrenched himself in impenetrable reserve—confident that it is not yet safe either to continue his advance toward the silver camp or to about face and join the sound-money forces. The conduct of these gentlemen is not creditable. There is only one motive for it, selfish cowardice. Nor, contrary to what they seem to imagine, is it really prudent. Neither a nomination nor an election is more likely to come their way on account of it. The political stomach of the American people does not crave what is neither hot nor cold, but rejects it.

The silver question is a very definite and urgent one and admits of no trimming or equivocation. This country has a gold standard. It is pledged to keep all forms of its currency equal to gold. A powerful body of voters, led for the most part by interested silver mine owners, and in less part by ignorant and fanatical theorists, not only refuse to lessen the strain imposed by this obligation, but are trying to make it utterly intolerable. They demand the unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1. They are using their utmost energies to secure the adoption of this policy by one or both of the great parties. They have some strength in each party, and they threaten to desert whichever one shall refuse their demand and promise to support whichever shall comply with it. The three distinguished and timid gentlemen whom we have mentioned are afraid that if they declare now against that wicked and ruinous policy and against any approach to it or any compromise with its advocates they may fail in the object of their ambition. If they persist in their hesitancy and cowardice they may be perfectly assured that they will thus fail, for the simple reason that the voters who will not tolerate any policy of this sort, who understand its disastrous consequences and its ignoble purpose, are a vast majority of the American people.

"Promotion," says the Psalmist, "cometh neither from the East nor from the West nor from the South." It must come from the whole land, whenever its people are awakened, as our people unquestionably are, to the real meaning of such a vital National issue as the silver men have forced upon them. These doubting aspirants for the people's favor and confidence ought to have learned before now that the time is long passed when a man could be chosen President of the United States for what he does not believe, for his want of conviction or want of courage to avow his conviction. They need not go so very far into the past to convince themselves of this. Do they remember the situation in 1891 and 1892? Do they recall the plain, straightforward letter that Mr. Cleveland wrote on the silver question then, against the advice of many of his political friends and to the utter dismay of the politicians? Had he remained silent, as these gentlemen are silent, he would not now be President of the United States, because neither his party nor the majority of the voters would have had that confidence in him that was essential to his election. We do not expect Mr. Reed or Mr. Harrison, and certainly do not expect Mr. McKinley, to rise to any such level of courageous sincerity as Mr. Cleveland habitually maintains, but we feel warranted in calling their attention to the general feeling of amused contempt that is spreading through the country with regard to their present attitude.

THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The United States Civil Service Commission is now reconstituted, and consists of two Democrats and one Republican. Col. Rice, who takes the place of Mr. Roosevelt, is a gentleman of excellent reputation in private and public life, and though not previously connected directly with civil service reform, is said to be deeply interested in it. Major Harlow, Republican, who takes the place of Mr. Lyman, has been many years in the Postal Service, was Postmaster at St. Louis, and conspicuous in Mr. Harrison's Administration for his fidelity and intelligence in administering the rules in his office.

Mr. Proctor is from Kentucky, and is the only remaining member of the commission. He is in every way an admirable official in intellectual and moral qualities. He is firm, but not narrow, cautious without any tendency to compromise, a skillful administrator, and one who wins at once the confidence and the sympathy of all honest men with whom he has to deal. He has been an earnest advocate of the vigorous application and steady extension of the merit system. The commission bids fair to continue its highly useful and honorable service.

THE MAYOR'S MOTIVES.

There is a confusion among the friends of Mayor Strong as to why he accepted the Lexow Police bill that would be amusing if the subject were not so grave. The latest theory that we have heard advanced is that the Mayor was the victim of a sudden impulse of the passion that inspired the Athenians to ostracize Aristides the Just. It is suggested that he had become tired of hearing himself called the representative of reform. He rebelled against the monotony of public confidence in his fidelity. He yielded to a longing, just for once, to separate himself from the goodly crowd and assert his independence and originality. This is not a flattering estimate, but it is more nearly so than the one generally entertained.

Another theory is that the Mayor was more or less unconsciously acting out his original and ingrained disposition as a very zealous and rather narrow Republican partisan, who had assumed the rôle of a non-partisan executive without a realizing sense of its obligations and difficulties. It is a familiar delusion of this type of Republican that all virtue is Republican and all Republicanism is virtuous. When Mr. Strong was confronted with a measure which its authors claimed to be necessary to secure fair elections by giving Republicans one-half of the Police Board, he shut his eyes to all evidence that the means was not fitted to the end, and would, in fact, interfere with the end.

Whatever the motive, the Mayor's course has inflicted great mischief on the city, made the actual reform of the police much more difficult, and fearfully demoralized the sentiment in favor of independent and non-partisan municipal government. His action may be shameful or may be simply pitiful, according to the explanation of it, but its consequences are deplorable, and the utmost that he can do for the rest of his term will hardly compensate for them.

OPPOSITION BY FALSE PRETENSES.

The Greater New-York bill passed the Assembly yesterday and still lies on the table in the Senate. The number and variety of pretenses put forward by those who are opposing it in order to cover a palpable betrayal of the people who voted "for consolidation" last November is more creditable to their ingenuity than to their ingenuousness.

The bill provides for nothing on earth but a commission to prepare legislation to be acted upon hereafter, and how else anything is to be done to give effect to the decision of the people these opponents of the measure do not deign to say, while they raise all manner of objections to things which the bill does not provide for.

The only ground for the referendum clause, which was used to obstruct the bill and which the Assembly very properly rejected, was a pretense that the people had not been consulted upon the subject matter of the measure. It is the very subject upon which the vote was taken last Fall, as the bill does nothing but accept the result of the vote and prepare for giving it effect hereafter. To refer this bill to the people for approval would be only asking them the same question over again after a year's delay, since it provides for nothing new that can be voted upon.

The statement that the bill gives no assurance on the question of taxation is repeated in the face of the specific provision that whatever measures the commission shall prepare and report must "provide, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation, throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation so enlarged." Nothing could be more definite or positive in a measure which is only intended to prepare for legislation and not to accomplish it.

Even so intelligent and ordinarily so honest a man as Mr. Pavey pretended in the Assembly yesterday that the bill enabled the commission to put a charter into effect without even submitting it to the Legislature, although it absolutely requires the commission to report all its propositions to the Legislature and gives it no authority to do anything else with them, and it distinctly declares that everything in the way of administration and government in the territory concerned shall remain unaffected "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law." Mr. Pavey knew that the commission could do nothing but recommend measures to the Legislature for its action in the future, and it is hard to understand why he should stoop to make such a pretense.

Another shallow pretense that has been put forward is that the bill would have to have the approval of Mayor Schieren and other authorities not specified. Of course, this is not a special city bill within the plain definition in the Constitution of measures that have to be submitted to the cities to which they relate for acceptance. It is not a bill relating to this city alone or to this city and Brooklyn alone, and is not subject to the acceptance or non-acceptance of their Mayors. This is only another of the false pretenses that have served the opponents of the bill in place of arguments or reasons for their opposition. They are really opposing consolidation after that contest has been fought out once and been decided by a vote of the people, and they are trying to disguise their conduct under all these false pretenses. If they succeed in defeating the bill it will be simply a refusal to carry out the mandate of the people, and will be interpreted in no other way.

O'DONOVAN AND LABOUCHERE.

For about a decade the people of the United States have been able to enjoy oblivion of one Jerry O'Donovan, who calls himself also Rossa. He edited a paper in this town with the delightfully tausine title of The United Irishman. Few people have ever seen a disunited Irishman, though a certain Mrs. Dudley, who was afterward adjudged insane, attempted to furnish that curious spectacle in the person of O'Donovan himself by perforating him with pistol balls. Soon after that attack, which resulted in imbedding an insufficient quantity of lead in him, O'Donovan and his paper lapsed into innocuous desuetude.

Now he has turned up in London, obtaining sufficient access to public prints to call Mr. Henry Labouchère "liar" and "scoundrel," and to offer to make good his words upon Mr. Labouchère's body. It is odd that O'Donovan should have turned up in London. He has voluntarily put his neck, as he would express it, beneath the heel of the Saxon oppressor. Mr. Labouchère is not, strictly speaking, a Saxon, but he has shown a disposition to oppress O'Donovan and deprive him of the right of free speech. Doubtless O'Donovan has been employing himself in London much as he employed himself in New-York, in breathing out threatenings and slaughter, flavored with as much whisky as he could afford. He appears to have afforded an unusual quantity last week, when he undertook to address the House of Commons from the Strangers' Gallery, stating that "an assassin's blow had been dealt to him and a stain put upon his name." Why O'Donovan should object to "assassin's blow" does not appear, since that is not a bad description of his editorial writing in The United Irishman. It seems, however, that it was Mr. Labouchère who put "the stain on his name" by writing a letter warning somebody against him. Hence the present "liar" and "scoundrel."

A hostile meeting between these two publicists would be funnier than any French political duel on record. But there is no such luck in store for us. We may, however, derive a chastened joy from "Labby's" own comments on the incident. If O'Donovan were the ferocious person that he used to represent himself in his own columns, it would be quite right to exclude him from the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons on suspicion that he meant to throw dynamite bombs on the floor. But it is not likely that the warning which he resents was a warning against him as a murderous ruffian. More likely it was merely an imputation of pecuniary irresponsibility. It is humiliating to try to make yourself out to be a disturber of thrones, and not be able to get other people to regard you in a more serious aspect than that of a dead beat. But this is the fate which has probably befallen the agitator, and which it must be owned that he has invited.

PRESBYTERIANS AT PITTSBURG.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which meets this week in Pittsburg, Penn., will be watched with much interest in all parts of the country. For the first time in several years there will be no convening of a "Court of the Lord Jesus Christ" to try a prominent minister for heresy, and it seems probable that neither Dr. Briggs nor Dr. Smith will be brought in any way prominently before the Church. There has been talk of action for the deposition of both from the ministry as a necessary consequence of suspension without repentance, but that is only on the part of a few hotheads. The great majority earnestly long for peace. That all will go perfectly smoothly cannot be expected. The absolute failure of the plan to coerce the theological seminaries into putting themselves under the immediate control of the Assembly will embitter some as it will rejoice others. Much will depend upon the ability of the liberals to keep in check their exultation, and upon that of the conservatives to accept graciously their defeat. The request of the New-York Presbytery for instructions as to its relation to students in Union Theological Seminary may arouse some sharp speeches, but the general principle that must rule in such cases is too plain to allow of much discussion. There will be some ventilation of opinion in regard to what many consider the sharp practice of the Stated Clerk and his friends in getting him a good year's salary for half a year's work and an opportunity to dabble in every committee's duties during the interim between Assemblies. None of these questions, however, is such as to call out prolonged or very earnest debate.

There is one overture which will undoubtedly attract considerable attention. It is that from the Presbytery of Lackawanna in favor of making the General Assembly a triennial instead of an annual affair. The reasons given for this are that the present system occasions an immense expense, utterly disproportionate to the good accomplished. With the great increase of the Church the number of delegates has increased until it is now over 500. To transport all these over the country every year runs up a pretty heavy bill. Another reason, and one which we suspect has more real weight, is that the Assembly is little by little arrogating to itself many of the prerogatives, if not the rights, of the Synods. There is a marked tendency in the Presbyteries to jump the Synods in important cases, and go directly to the highest court of appeals. The result is that many questions which could far better be decided by the Synods, made up as they are of men measurably acquainted with the merits of the particular cases, are carried to the Assembly and acted upon by men who know nothing more than they can gather in a short time from partisan speeches.

The great danger of the Presbyterian Church is the tendency toward centralization of authority. There are indications that this danger is recognized. It is significant that this Assembly is, to an unusual degree, made up of young men. Will they manifest in ecclesiastical matters the same clear-sightedness and determination that have made them such a power in this city and in Chicago? If they will, they can do much to make the Presbyterian Church, with its intelligence and wealth, one of the greatest forces in the Nation. If, however, they allow themselves to be led by the fear of possible results, as set forth by the leaders of the past few years, they will find freer and more aggressive Churches outstripping them in life and success.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

One of our Republican contemporaries, which finds itself compelled to say something about The Times's list of recent increases of wages, strives diligently to belittle the exhibit, saying that the number of establishments which have made increases is "about forty," (instead of 230,) and asking its readers to believe that "four hundred thousand" establishments have reduced wages and "keep them down." As to the "forty which have put up wages" it asks: "Is it not quite possible that they will be likely soon to put them down again?" And finally, in answer to its own question, "What is the reason that American wages are, as The Times alleges, going up?" it says: "Is not the only possible answer to the question this, that wages are not going up?"

The same weekly journal publishes on another page of the same issue (May 11) what purports to be a summary of the week's news so far as it relates to wages, under the headline "Movements in Wages"; and in this summary there are five paragraphs, four of which give information about strikes for increases not yet granted, while the fifth states that wages have been increased in a bleaching factory at Waltham, Mass. Such a summary of the wages movement fairly indicates the desire of the journal in question to avoid current statistics which are not palatable.

It is not true, by the way, that there was a universal reduction of wages during the period of depression which followed the panic that was caused by the operation of the silver-purchase law—a law the enactment of which was the fruit of a bargain and agreement between the supporters of the McKinley bill and the agents of the owners of silver mines. The Home Market Club of Boston, a high-tariff organization, recently published the results of a canvass of the textile manufacturers of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, showing that 185 out of 481 establishments enumerated and reporting made no reduction of wages. Our own list shows that about 100 of the textile manufacturing establishments which did reduce wages have, in the last six weeks, restored either the whole or a large part of the percentage taken off, and among those which have made these increases are nearly all the concerns which have very large pay rolls.

"But so far Mayor Strong has not shown himself capable of a heroic policy," says Harper's Weekly. Still the Mayor marched out of the camp of his friends into the camp of the enemy of his friends, and he smashed pledges and kicked over his platform. That may not be heroic, but it was certainly bold.

The Aldermen should cast an eye up the river. They have begun to indict Assemblymen for taking bribes. There will be a disposition to start the indictment machinery here if the board insists on adopting its committee's report giving the St. Nicholas Avenue franchise to the Third Avenue cable road, against the emphatic desire of the property owners along the route.

There is something about the innkeeper's calling and experiences that develops in him a tendency toward humor and adipose tissue. Object of the public's never-ceasing complaints, he answers them not again, but welcomes the arriving guest and speeds him who departs with imperturbable good temper. Just now the city is pervaded by these smiling rulers of homes for the temporarily homeless. Mr. and Mrs. Boniface are here, four hundred of each, and their presence adds appreciably to the gayety of our streets. We hate them when they refuse to cash our checks, put us in rooms facing the airshaft, forget to call us for the 8:10 train, and feed us with steaks cooked in a frying pan, but when they come a-visiting all this is forgiven, only the best of their stories are remembered, and not one of them shall be asked to pay his shot except by promising to favor New-York with their annual conventions as often as the years arrive.

Brooklyn's anti-consolidationists apparently object to balloting done in "single heats," and would substitute for it a system of "best three out of five." Their chief argument seems to be that the result of last year's voting on this question of consolidation was a "surprise"—that they had no idea there were so many people who favored a union of the two cities which the East River, without separating, divides. But many besides the so-called Loyal Leaguers were vastly startled last November. Some of them carried their amazement behind prison bars, and others into the sequestration, hardly less painful for such folk, that follows exclusion from public office. None of these more practical statesmen, so far as known, made the unexpectedness of their downfall a basis for denying the conclusiveness of the vote then cast. How would it be if this problem, when again submitted to the people, should be answered the other way? Could not the unionists, in turn, raise the claim of insufficient discussion, and, "surprised" to find themselves in the minority, insist on another trial? Evidently they could do so with quite as much of reason as there is for doing it now. Of course, two campaigns would give more chance for "preparation" than one, but three, or five, or seven, or fifteen would give still more. An endless series is evidently impracticable, and, that being the case, the principle of "stare decisis" might, just for once, be safely applied.

OPERETTA AT TERRACE GARDEN

Regular Summer Season Opened by the Ferenczy Company.

At Terrace Garden last night, the regular Summer season of operetta in German was begun. The Ferenczy Operetta Company appeared in an operetta in three acts, entitled "Der Obersteiger"—"The Master Miner"—of which the book is by M. West and L. Held and the music by Carl Zeller. In spite of the fact that the evening was anything but summery, there was a large audience, and every evidence was given of genuine enjoyment. The book of "Der Obersteiger" is not a glittering mass of originality, but it tells a pretty story in a matter-of-fact way, and serves its purpose tolerably. Color and locale are given by the placing of the action at a Government mine, and there is a gentle hint of contemporaneous interest in the strike of the miners for higher wages. A Prince, who masquerades as a miner, reminds one of Lortzing's "Czar und Zimmermann," and, of course, there is a noble lady who disguises herself in modest attire also. The dialogue is, indeed, pretty poor stuff, but our German brethren seem to take kindly to that sort of thing. The music is of the conventional Viennese school, and consists of a series of polkas, waltzes, and mazourkas, all cut on the Strauss last. The operetta, however, will serve very well as a Summer entertainment.

The company engaged in the performance of "Der Obersteiger" is composed of competent persons. Bertha Prinz, a newcomer, made a most pleasing impression as the Countess Fichtenau. The lady has a pleasant soprano voice, and sings with agreeable expression. Her modest and graceful demeanor added greatly to the charm of her performance. Carla Engländer is an old acquaintance of the patrons of Terrace Garden, and she was received with renewed favor last night, in the rôle of Nelly, an embroiderer. Another old favorite was Ferdinand Schütz, the tenor, who was intrusted with the rôle of the master miner. He acted and sang with great spirit. Emil Sondermann, as the director of mines, proved to be a capable comedian, and Max Monti made a good impression as Duke Roderich. The chorus and orchestra, while they were not large, did their work well, and Otto Findeison directed with vigor. The operetta will be repeated every evening till further notice.

ART NOTES.

—Louis Paul Dessar, an artist whose work has attracted considerable attention, both at home and abroad, gave last week, at a reception in his studio, an opportunity to see his collected paintings. Mr. Dessar has received a gold medal at the Paris Salon and was represented by important contributions in the Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists. His work shows keen appreciation of color, and much thought and intelligence in composition. A dozen or more canvases of subjects, mostly painted on the Normandy coast, were greatly admired. Prominent among these were "Le Soir," (medaled at Chicago,) "Louise," "Mending the Nets," and several landscapes. The artist returns shortly to Paris, where he has a studio, as well as one at Etaples, Pas de Calais.

—Sun and Shade for March is somewhat late, though none the less attractive on that account. There is a monograph of the famous picture by Hoffman of Berlin of "Christ in the Temple." The complete painting is reproduced cleverly in photogravure, and besides this there are four plates of details. Confining themselves this month to works of a religious character, the publishers give as well the "Meier Madonna," by Holbein; "The Vierge de Seville," by Murillo, and "La Belle Jardinière," by Raphael. All these make a sumptuous collection that is sure to be appreciated by an artistic public, and will be prized for portfolios. (The Photogravure Company, 137 West Twenty-third Street, New-York.)

—On May 25 the schools of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts will close. The annual Spring exhibition of students' work will be held from May 23 until June 8. In addition to class prizes and academy scholarships, through the liberality of a member of the Board of Directors, a traveling scholarship of $800, providing one year's study abroad, has for the last four years been offered to students of the academy. It will be awarded again this year. The Charles Topham Prizes of $200 and $100 will be awarded to students who have worked at least two years. Works submitted for these prizes must be compositions on the subjects, "Motherhood" and "Sympathy."

—W. Hamilton Gibson has closed his Brooklyn studio and departed for his country home at Washington, where he will remain until midwinter. Mr. Gibson has delivered many lectures during the past season, which is now practically closed, and is already making dates for next year. His book on "Edible Mushrooms," will, it is expected, be published about midsummer. The artist-writer will be engaged on magazine work during the Summer, getting time for some water colors and for the preparation of mechanical chart models for his new lectures.

—Drawings by Jean François Raffaëlli and some reproductions of examples of book decorations form the principal attractions of The Art Student for April. There is an article on "Learning to Illustrate," the customary French lesson, and the third and fourth chapters of the "Book of Sir Galahad," with attractive initial letters. Some of the reading matter, of which there is but a scant installment, is printed among the advertisements on the pages of the cover. (Ernest Knaufft, 132 West Twenty-third Street, New-York.)

—J. Harrison Mills will take a small party of artists and students for a four months' sojourn to the lovely region at the head of the Bay of Fundy, his Summer home at Rothesay on Kennebecasis being the objective point. The party will leave New-York June 1, and return Oct. 1. A normal art course for teachers in public and private schools will be made special during July and August, with proper reduction of expenses. The terms, which will be moderate, will include two criticisms weekly.

—Frederick P. Vinton's portrait of the Hon. Alonson W. Beard has been hung in the Collector's room at the Custom House, Boston. The inscription on the painting reads: "Hon. Alonson W. Beard, Collector, 1878-82—1890-94. Presented to the United States by Lovers of Civil Service Reform and Good Government, in recognition of His Conspicuous Loyalty to Both." The cost, $1,535, was raised by subscription.

—Henry W. Ranger will spend the Summer working out of doors in Canada.

Mr. Hentz's Letter About Silver.

No. 22 William Street, New-York, May 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You were kind enough to print a letter I wrote about silver in your issue to-day. The types make me say the cost of producing copper last year was 6.68 per pound, whereas it should be 5.68 per pound. The Financial Chronicle estimated the production of gold last year at 8,820,000 ounces, not 1,820,000, as printed. Please also notice I do not by any means consider myself "perhaps the largest dealer in the country of the great Southern staples." Kindly oblige me by making the corrections.

HENRY HENTZ.

Was Not Dr. Smith's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, has written to The New-York Times that his church was confused with the Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church in the report of the last meeting of the New-York Presbytery. Dr. Smith says:

"Neither my church nor I was the subject of any comment or action in the Presbytery. The Central Church, of which I have the honor to be pastor, has just ended the most prosperous year of her history, in peace and perfect harmony."

TEN BROTHERS IN THE ARMY

GEN. LEE REFUSED TO LET ONE GO HOME TO MAKE A CROP.

He Told the Mother the Confederacy Needed Them and Her Neighbors Would Keep Her from Want.

Correspondence of The Augusta Chronicle.

ATHENS, Ga., May 8.—A few days ago Chancellor Boggs received a letter from Prof. Charles S. Venable of the University of Virginia, asking that inquiry be made for the name of the lady who wrote Gen. Lee from Clarke County asking that one of her ten sons be allowed to come home and make a crop for her husband and herself. Prof. Venable desires to preserve this name as an instance of the fidelity of Southern womanhood to the cause of the Confederacy.

The letter has already found answer through Miss Anna Gean, a granddaughter of this old lady, who furnished the following bit of family history:

Mr. James E. Bone and his wife, Mildred Bone, lived in 1800 in Clarke County. There had been born to them twenty-three children, sixteen of whom had lived to manhood and womanhood—ten sons and six daughters.

When the war broke out the brave and loyal mother buckled on the swords of her ten sons and sent them all out to fight for Dixie. These sons were Hardeman, Jonathan, James, Sanders, George, Clark, Joseph, William, Matthew, and Willis. They were all in the Army of Northern Virginia and fought through the war. Clark was wounded, and afterward died from the effects of his wounds. George died of smallpox during the war. Four sons now survive—Hardeman Bone of Forsyth, Willis Bone of Kentucky, William Bone of Harmony Grove, and James Bone of Barnett Shoals.

On April 7, 1863, being hard pressed for necessities of life, Mrs. Bone wrote Gen. Lee a letter asking that one of her sons be sent home to make a crop. To this letter Gen. Lee replied. Following is a copy of the reply, taken from the original, now in possession of Miss Dorcas Bone of this city, a sister of the ten brothers:

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, April 18, 1863.—Mrs. Mildred Bone, Athens, Ga.—Dear Madame: Your letter of the 7th inst., asking the discharge or furlough of your sons has been received. You have set a noble example in devoting your ten sons to the service of the country and in encouraging them to defend their homes. We need every good soldier we have in the army. If we allowed all to return who are needed at home we should soon have no country and no homes. I sympathize with you in your anxieties and privations, but I trust your kind neighbors in the patriotic State of Georgia will not permit you to want while your brave sons are doing their duty manfully against the enemy. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

This letter of Gen. Lee is preserved as a priceless legacy of the days that are gone.

This letter of inquiry has developed other facts of interest on the same line. Wiley Thornton and his wife, Harriet H. Thornton, sent from Clarke County to the Army of Northern Virginia three sons, and to the Army of the West seven sons, making ten in all. The three who went to Virginia were Wiley A. Thornton, still living in Athens; Atlas M. Thornton, and Benjamin F. Thornton. The seven brothers who went to the Army of the West were Judson, Garland P., Macon L., David H., Malon H., Marion C., and Cincinnatus F. Thornton.

There were twelve Elder brothers. Ten of them went to the war in the Clarke Rifles and two in the Johnson Guards. These were Andrew J., David M., David S., Dr. E., Joshua T., Dawson J., W. Joseph, Joseph C., E. G., W. M., W. A., and J. H. Elder. Two of these soldiers were killed and several wounded.

Six Bradberry brothers went out from Clarke County to fight for Dixie. They were C. C. Bradberry, P. W. Bradberry, John M. Bradberry, Joseph E. Bradberry, J. V. Bradberry, and J. W. Bradberry. The first four of these were killed during the war. It is said that the bullet that killed John M. Bradberry passed through his hip and wounded his brother, J. V. Bradberry.

There were six Hemrick brothers from Clarke County in the war, three of them in the command of Major W. S. Grady, father of Henry W. Grady. These were Henry Hemrick, David Hemrick, William Hemrick, Charles Hemrick, Aleck Hemrick, and Levi J. Hemrick. Messrs. David and Levi Hemrick still live in Clarke County.

It is doubted whether any county in the Confederate States furnished more soldiers from as few families as these instances record.

It amply demonstrates beyond peradventure the situation that confronted the South, when every available man was sent to the front.

SOUTHERN FORESTS DISAPPEARING

Millions of Acres of Pine Lands Denuded by Makers of Turpentine.

A report in the "Proceedings of the American Forestry Association," just published, states that turpentine orcharding, which has caused the devastation of millions of acres of long-leaf pine forest, is in the Gulf region confined within its eastern part. It can safely be maintained that the aggregate production of the 361,320 casks (of 50 gallons each) of spirits of turpentine for the period of eleven years, including the year 1880 to the close of 1891, reported as received in the Mobile market, has involved the utter devastation of not less than 2,250,000 acres of timber land. Under the present system of management, the bled timber from the abandoned turpentine orchards of former years is speedily disappearing. Conveniently situated along the railroad lines and rivers, they are being rapidly cleared. Of late years turpentine orcharding is brought in immediate connection with the lumbering business, and this practice will receive a powerful stimulus, since it has been demonstrated by the United States timber tests that the timber is found in no way impaired in its physical qualities by the bleeding. There can be no doubt that in the near future the forests will invariably be worked for their resinous products immediately before the timber is to be felled for the sawmill.

For the spontaneous renewal of the long-leaf pine in the Gulf region there appears to be no hope under the existing management. Carried on under the high pressure of large investments of capital in large manufacturing plants, with a daily output all the way from 60,000 to 100,000 feet board measure, the supplies transferred from the forests to the mill by costly steam power and in connection with the modern dry kiln permitting the sappy stuff of lower grades to be turned into a merchantable article, the forests are almost completely cleared of their tree growth. The scanty remainder, if bled for turpentine, is laid low by storms or destroyed

JAPAN'S ACTION PRAISED

China's Grateful Offer to Extend the Siberian Railway.

RUSSIA THE MASTER OF EAST ASIA

Li Shun You's Sentence to Penal Servitude for Life Provoked by His Conspiracy Against the King.

LONDON, May 14.—The Daily Graphic to-morrow will print a Shanghai dispatch saying it is announced in Pekin that Japan consented to the retrocession of the Liao-Tong peninsula to China without demanding an equivalent, and that her liberal conduct in this matter is warmly praised.

The dispatch also says that Russia, France, and Germany have made a joint offer to negotiate a loan to enable China to pay the war indemnity.

The Governor of Hongkong telegraphs that the plague has ceased and that there are now no patients in the Hongkong hospital.

The Daily News to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that St. Petersburg advices are that Russia is considering an offer from China to allow the Siberian Railway to be continued through Manchuria and Corea to Port Lazareff, this line to be connected by another with Port Arthur.

Russia, the dispatch adds, would thus become master of East Asia.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has a St. Petersburg dispatch saying that, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear by the new triple alliance, Japan persists in declining to fix a date for the evacuation of the Chinese mainland.

Japan, the dispatch says, maintains her right to hold Port Arthur until half of the war indemnity shall have been paid and to retain possession of Wei-Hai-Wei until the payment of the whole indemnity shall have been completed.

Japan also declines to evacuate Corea until affairs there are settled and the independence of the country secured.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The cablegram from Seoul announcing the life sentence imposed on Li Yo Shun undoubtedly refers to Li Shun You, who was the Corean Minister to Japan and returned to Seoul from his post early in April, bringing with him so many Japanese attendants as to excite the suspicions of his Government, who kept him under surveillance.

He resigned his position April 17, and the following day was arrested as the chief plotter of a formidable conspiracy against the King.

Li Shun You is the grandson of Tai Won Kun, the aged father of the reigning King. Tai Won Kun made strenuous efforts to obtain Li Shun You's release, but without success, the evidence of his treason being considered unimpeachable by the Government. His trial commenced April 22.

COMMONERS WHO BECOME PEERS

Labouchere's Idea of How Selborne's Question Should be Settled.

LONDON, May 14.—The motion introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Sir William Harcourt in regard to the status of Viscount Wolmer took the technical form of a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire whether Viscount Wolmer had succeeded to the Earldom of Selborne.

Mr. Chamberlain offered an amendment that the committee, if appointed, also consider the case of Sir James Carmichael, who claimed the dormant titles of Earl of Hyndford, Viscount Inglisberry and Nemphlar, Lord Carmichael of Carmichael, and Lord Carmichael, yet held a seat in the House of Commons.

Sir William Harcourt declined to involve the committee in the consideration of separate questions. A seat held by the heir of a peer, he said, was legally vacated upon the death of the peer. The only question, therefore, which could be referred to a committee was embodied in the motion he had just submitted.

Mr. George N. Curzon said that the late Earl of Selborne had encouraged Viscount Wolmer, his son, to take the step he was now taking.

Mr. Labouchère ridiculed the course of Mr. Chamberlain in dragging the matter of a claim to a dormant peerage into this question. He himself, he said, had recently received a letter from a person offering, for the sum of 10 guineas, to prove that he (Labouchère) was a member of the royal family. [Laughter.]

That being so, the question arose, according to Mr. Chamberlain's contention, whether he had a right to sit in the House of Commons. The whole debate, he thought, was a piece of absurdity, and a writ ought to be moved without delay declaring Viscount Wolmer's seat vacant.

The motion offered by Sir William Harcourt was carried by a vote of 330 to 143.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES PROVED.

Sketch of Reforms Submitted to the Porte by the Allied Powers.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that a number of foreign delegates who have returned to Moosh from Ghelly Goozan, in Armenia, report that they opened the burial pits at that place, and found only a few bodies. It was evident, they report, that the pits had been opened prior to their arrival, and most of the bodies were removed.

A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the powers have submitted to the Porte a scheme of reform in Armenia, which includes the appointment of Christians as public officials, and gives the powers the right to veto the appointments of Governors if they shall not seem satisfactory.

The plan also provides that a High Commissioner, who shall not be a European, shall supervise the work of putting the reforms into effect, and shall remain in office until the reforms are effected.

It is understood that the Porte will submit the scheme to an examining commission, presided over by Turkhan Pasha.

The selection of the High Commissioner is to be subject to the approval of the powers, and a commission, composed of Mussulmans and Christians, is to supervise the administration of affairs in the vilayets.

The scheme further provides that the inhabitants of Sassoun shall be paid the amount of their losses, and that the Kurds shall be disarmed.

The powers base their demands upon the proved bad administration and the generally unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.

FRENCH BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Succession, Stamp, and Other Duties Increased Leave a Deficit.

PARIS, May 14.—The budget estimates put the revenue at 3,392,000,000f. and the expenditures at 3,448,000,000f.

It is proposed to cover the deficit by a reform of the succession duties, which will yield 25,000,000f; an increase of the stamp duties on foreign companies' bonds, bringing 14,000,000f.; a tax on servants, excepting farms and factories, 10,000,000f.; Algerian customs, assimilated with the French, 4,000,000f.; a new tax on playing cards, 1,200,000f., and an increased horse and carriage tax, 1,000,000f.

This will leave unmet 80,000f. of the deficit.

The budget estimates of the revenue for 1896 were $3,424,407,631f.; of the expenditure, 3,423,893,762f. The deficits of the French budgets since before 1815 were, according to a statement annexed to the budget of 1895: Before 1815, 99,678,480f.; 1815 to 1829, 269,801,915f; 1830 to 1847, 519,097,077f.; 1848 to 1851, 29,899,140f.; 1852 to 1869, 96,921,098f. The republic's budgets, from 1870 to 1892, yielded a surplus of 166,248,358f.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS DELAYED

London Truth Says the Committee Is Interested in Its Wages.

LONDON, May 14.—Truth to-morrow will comment on the fact that the medals and diplomas won at the World's Fair in Chicago have not yet been given to the successful exhibitors.

The paper cites the reasons assigned for this delay, but inclines toward the explanation that the members of the committee having the matter in charge draw salaries until their work is finished, and when the medals and diplomas are given to the winners, there will be no more work for the committee to do.

BISMARCK ADDRESSES WOMEN.

He Wants Their Influence on Socialists Where It Is Lacking.

BERLIN, May 14.—Prince Bismarck received yesterday a number of Silesian ladies and made an address, in which he expressed regret that women were allowed so little influence in politics. He said that he did not expect women to speak in Parliament, but wished that the elections showed more of their influence.

The Centrists and Poles were influenced to a large extent by women, but with the Socialists women had far too little weight. If they had more, and if they realized their future as wives and mothers in a Socialist state, they would never allow their husbands to belong to the Socialist Party.

If any women do so, they must be estranged in some way from what men revere as genuine womanhood. The ex-Chancellor continued:

"I believe female sympathy with our political institutions to be a much stronger bulwark against Socialism than would have been the Anti-Socialist bill, if it had passed.

"I am not sorry that it was rejected. If it had not been, those to whom we look to remedy existing evils would have been convinced that they had achieved something and could rest on their laurels. This idea would have been erroneous. Moreover, the bill contained not a few questionable proposals."

In conclusion, the Prince appealed to his hearers to try to influence their husbands and male relatives and induce them if possible to fight the dangers of the future with greater valor than they had displayed in regard to the Anti-Socialist bill.

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Presentations at the Queen's Drawing Room to be Made by Bayard.

LONDON, May 14.—At the Queen's drawing room to-morrow Ambassador Bayard will present Mrs. Pinchot, Miss Clementine Furniss Whitehouse, and Miss Lily Whitehouse, all of New-York.

Mr. John E. Risley, United States Minister to Denmark, accompanied by Misses Herbert and Voorhees, paid a visit to the House of Commons this afternoon.

Miss Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave a reception this afternoon.

CONSERVATIVES GAIN WALWORTH

Bailey Elected to Succeed Saunders, Who Stood as a Home Ruler.

LONDON, May 14.—A Parliamentary election was held to-day in the Walworth Division of Newington to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. William Saunders.

The result of the poll was as follows: Bailey, (Conservative,) 2,776; Reade, (Liberal,) 2,103; Lansburg, (Socialist,) 347.

At the last previous election Mr. Saunders, who stood as a Home Ruler, was returned by a vote of 2,514, against 2,218 for Mr. Isaacs, his Conservative opponent.

An English Writer in Bankruptcy.

LONDON, May 14.—Harriet Jay, the authoress and actress, sister-in-law of Robert Buchanan, the playwright and author, has been declared a bankrupt.

Robert Buchanan was declared in bankruptcy recently, to the intense indignation of Mr. Labouchère, who cannot understand how a pensioner of the Government may spend more than his income.

Admiral Knorr Succeeds von Goltz.

BERLIN, May 14.—Admiral Knorr, commanding the Baltic naval station at Kiel, has been appointed to succeed Admiral von Goltz as Admiral Commander in Chief of the German Navy.

Admiral von Goltz resigned his office because of severe criticism by the Emperor of his presentation of naval matters to the Reichstag.

Minnie Palmer's Divorce Granted.

LONDON, May 14.—In the case of John R. Rogers against his wife, Minnie Palmer, for absolute divorce, the court rendered a decision to-day expressing conviction that there was no collusion, and granting the decree asked for. The documents in the case were sent to the Queen's Proctor for the purpose of inquiry in regard to jurisdiction.

Belgian Suicide from the Teutonic.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—A man named Schuybruck, who was a passenger on the steamship Teutonic, from New-York, which arrived to-day, committed suicide yesterday by jumping overboard. Schuybruck was a native of Antwerp.

Joebs and Krebs Were Not Plotting.

BERLIN, May 14.—The police state that the information lodged against the supposed Anarchists, Joebs and Krebs, who were arrested a few days ago on suspicion of plotting dynamite outrages, is not proved by any valuable evidence.

House of Magnates Obstinately Pious.

BUDA-PESTH, May 14.—The House of Magnates to-day, for the third time, rejected, by a vote of 119 to 115, the section of the Ecclesiastical bill granting equal rights to persons who do not profess religion.

Portsmouth Troops Prostrated by Heat

LONDON, May 4.—The 4,000 troops which paraded at Portsmouth to-day suffered greatly from the intense heat, and ten of them were prostrated by sunstroke and sent to the hospital.

Theatre Adrian at Rome Burned.

ROME, May 14.—The new Theatre Adrian and four adjoining mansions were destroyed by fire this morning. The police believe that the buildings were fired by Anarchists.

Bishop of Syracuse at Vatican.

ROME, May 14.—The Pope to-day gave audience to the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse, N. Y.

MR. SCOTT'S ANSWER TO MR. FORD

He Says Fire Commissioners Themselves Are Causes of Extravagance.

Corporation Counsel Scott is indignant at the published charges of Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford, and has written a letter on the subject to President La Grange of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Commissioner Ford said that the city money was being squandered in the acquisition of sites for engine houses. He declared that reckless extravagance has characterized these purchases, and points to the Commissioners in Condemnation Proceedings appointed by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Scott said:

"The statements of the Commissioner are not founded on fact, and clearly show that he is not familiar with the subject. He should weigh his words before making such unfounded charges against Commissioners appointed by the Corporation Counsel.

"It will doubtless surprise Mr. Ford to learn that it is the Commissioners themselves who cause the needless expenditure of money. They should make an effort to acquire title by purchase, instead of condemnation proceedings. Here is where the expense arises. Whether the property to be taken is worth $10,000 or $50,000, the cost of the condemnation proceedings is the same. By far the largest item is newspaper advertising, provided for by law. The Commissioners who condemned the lots at Railway Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street received only $140 apiece, yet the total expenditure was $2,065.05.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Edward Harrigan and his company began the second and final week of their engagement in Brooklyn at the Columbia Theatre, Monday night, presenting "The Major," which will be continued all this week. Mr. Harrigan's Major Gilfeather is one of the best characters he has given to the stage, and his work has been received with ample appreciation in Brooklyn. Annie Yeamans, John Wild, Emma Pollock, and other members of the company played the parts which they created in the first production of "The Major," and received liberal applause. Next week the Whitney Opera Company will present "Rob Roy" at this house.

HENRY WATTERSON ON LINCOLN

The Kentucky Editor Tells a Brooklyn Audience That the Martyr President Was a Friend of the South.

A distinguished audience was gathered in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, to hear Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, deliver a lecture on Abraham Lincoln. While the people were gathering, Gen. Horatio C. King, one of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, played "John Brown's Body" and other war melodies on the pipe organ.

Mayor Schieren was in the audience. Among others present were Murat Halstead, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, S. V. White, B. F. Blair, William Berri, Excise Commissioner, George B. Forrester, and Jackson Wallace, President of the Brooklyn Common Council.

Mr. Watterson was introduced by St. Clair McKelway, who called the attention of his hearers to the fact that Abraham Lincoln and Henry Ward Beecher first met each other in Plymouth Church the day before Lincoln's great speech on slavery at Cooper Union in 1859. Lincoln went to Plymouth Church to hear Beecher preach, and had a reception at the close of the services.

Mr. Watterson's address on Lincoln has already been widely published and commented on. Some parts of it have been assailed as historically inaccurate, especially the account of the meeting between Lincoln and Stephens ninety days before the end of the war, when Lincoln is said by Mr. Watterson to have put his arm on Mr. Stephens's shoulder and offered the South favorable terms of surrender. The lecture last night was delivered precisely as it has been delivered in other localities, and the Lincoln-Stephens incident was reiterated by the distinguished Kentucky journalist and emphasized.

Mr. Watterson said he stood by Lincoln's side when he delivered his first inaugural address.

"That address," said Mr. Watterson, "was earnest, firm, resolute. It announced the coming of a man, of a leader among men. I have been assailed for declaring, three or four years ago, that Lincoln was inspired of God. I stick to that statement."

In politics, Mr. Watterson said, Lincoln was a seer and not a scholar, and thus towered above Seward and Chase. He related at some length what he described as the futile attempts of Secretaries Seward, Chase, and Stanton to lord it over Lincoln and act as President for him. He pointed out the dignity, the consistency, the clear-headedness of the President in putting down his Cabinet officers.

Mr. Watterson described Lincoln as a prose poet, with the head of a statesman, the heart of a philosopher, the courage of a lion. He pronounced him one of the greatest masters of the English language, and read his Gettysburg oration in support of this statement.

"Let no Southerner," said he, "raise his hand against me because I defend Abraham Lincoln. He was the one friend of the South. He was himself born in the South. I marvel he was so maligned by his contemporaries. He was so broad, so generous, so simple, so tender. He dared to think, and he was not afraid to speak. What was his power? His was the genius of common sense."

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause.

MINISTER HASELTON'S RECALL

No Probability of His Being Returned to the Venezuelan Mission by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There will be no reconsideration of the recall of Seneca W. Haselton of Vermont from his position as United States Minister to Venezuela. There is abundant evidence on file in the State Department which makes his return to his post inadvisable.

Some months ago the department learned from American citizens in Venezuela that Mr. Haselton was addicted to habits which it was alleged led to undignified conduct. The report from Rear Admiral Meade, as the fruit of that officer's visit to Caracas, was only supplementary to the statements made by leading residents of that city who could claim the protection of our flag. The recall of Mr. Haselton, therefore, was not based on anything that Meade wrote, the information from that source being rather a corroboration of the letters which had already reached Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Haselton has appeared at the State Department in his own behalf, and, while there it was observed that his condition was such as to invite comment. An official said to-day regarding Mr. Haselton's visit: "His condition was not that of an intoxicated man, but he appeared to have had it was with difficulty that he maintained an unbroken train of conversation and thought. His verbal statement was disconnected, and it left his auditor in doubt as to the intent and purpose of his visit. I could well understand that Mr. Haselton should be an objection among those who had business to transact with our representative in Venezuela. Reports from various sources, so numerous and reliable as to command respect, state with positiveness that Mr. Haselton was under the influence of liquor."

Bradley B. Smalley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Burlington (Vt.) district, has seen an official of the State Department in behalf of Mr. Haselton. It was pointed out to Mr. Smalley that Mr. Haselton had, through his statement to the press, advertised his own incapacity, and further, by this agitation, had placed the State Department in a position which was at once awkward and unpleasant. It made the further connection of Mr. Haselton with the diplomatic force of this country out of the question. Mr. Smalley evidently knew little of the real state of affairs, and was assured that the reasons which led to Haselton's recall were indisputable.

Mr. Smalley insists that Mr. Haselton has borne a splendid reputation in his own State, where he is well known and where no one will believe the stories in circulation in Caracas, which have been repeated to his detriment and scandal in this country. Mr. Haselton himself clings to the view that his recall is due entirely to the information furnished by Meade.

The Mayor's Term in Boston.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The leading feature of the proposed new city charter is the lengthening of the Mayor's term to three years, and making him ineligible for re-election. The House has agreed to an amendment making it two years. The proposal would seem to be an eminently safe one. The separation of the city's Chief Executive, under the present system, to consolidate the municipal machinery so as to perpetuate himself in office is very great, to say nothing of the expense and demoralization attending too frequent elections. No more effective blow could be struck at the ward caucus evil. The Legislature would do well to carry out the wise suggestion of the Citizens' Association bill, as embodied in this essential feature of the new charter measure.

A Gallant Knight on a Bicycle.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A funny—at least to city people it will sound funny—incident the other day proved what a blessing a bicycle is in the country. A lady just missed a horse car, which she wanted to take for an adjoining town. The next car did not go for half an hour, and her disappointment was great. A friend suddenly appeared on his wheel, and, learning the situation, raced after the car, catching it in about a minute, and persuaded the driver to wait for the lady, who soon came hurrying along. The gallantry of the nineteenth century is rather unpoetical when it involves horse cars and bicycles, but it's there just the same.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Gen. William H. Jackson of Tennessee is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman John F. Andrew of Boston is at the Holland.

—Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Justice Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Cambridge.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, D. C., and Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of Connecticut and John W. Doane of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont, and A. W. Sullivan, member of the Democratic National Committee for New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue.

MORE DAMAGE BY FROSTS

Cereals Suffer Some in the Northwestern States.

WINDS INJURE MICHIGAN FRUITS

Early Vegetables and Small Fruits in New-England Are Blighted—Frosts Feared in West Virginia.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Wheat, oats, and barley have virtually been uninjured by the biting frost in the grain belt. Throughout the Northwest, however, grain men think that corn and flax will suffer. In Minnesota, corn already up was nipped to the ground, and vegetables and fruit trees have suffered severely. In some parts of Wisconsin the tender garden truck has been ruined, while the frost worked great damage to corn and barley.

While Iowa reports that wheat and oats have only been retarded for a few days, and that the crops are safe, last night's dispatches showed that fruit and garden truck had felt the blight of frost. The reports of railroad agents came pouring into the Chicago offices to-day, conveying similar information, with the same gloomy outlook for fruit and vegetables. Nebraska, Dakota, and Missouri have also suffered, but the wheat crop has barely been touched.

Central Illinois reported a heavy frost last night. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick this morning wherever water stood. Grapes and other fruits were badly damaged. Corn, which was well advanced, is bitten off close to the ground. Potatoes are killed to the roots, and garden vegetables are generally badly damaged. Vegetation was frozen stiff at and near Galesburg, killing grapes and strawberries. It is feared all kinds of fruit have been injured. Jacksonville had previously escaped the killing frost, but it came last night, and everything tender is drooping. Most of the corn must be planted again. Many gardens in Springfield were destroyed, and much fruit was killed. There was a killing fall in the temperature at Pana. Reports of a destructive frost come from Mlnonk, Princeton, Peoria, Lacon, and Moweaqua, and in the vicinity of those towns. At Peoria the reports agreed that all the grape crop had gone and there was a sweeping destruction of garden vegetables.

FRUITS INJURED BY WIND.

The Gale Does More Damage Than Frost in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 14.—Reports from various portions of the fruit belt of Western Michigan are to the effect that more damage was done to crops by the gale than by the frost. In some sections the wind was so strong as to nearly strip fruit trees of leaves and a large percentage of the young fruit just budding. Particularly is this the case in Ottawa and Allegan Counties. In Oceana County it is the opinion of growers that the frost did small damage to peaches and other tree fruits. The whole lake shore fruit belt was lashed by wind, and in some parts of Muskegon, Berrien, and Van Buren Counties much damage was done by breaking down trees and twisting off limbs.

In the upper part of Western Michigan snow fell to the depth of from six to sixteen inches, and in some localities, particularly around Elmira, farmers fear for their stock, as they are out of hay. Snow is fourteen inches deep and the mercury nearly at freezing point.

In the Upper Peninsula, traffic in some localities has been impeded by snow. Throughout all Western Michigan garden truck has suffered the worst, and many market gardeners will be forced to replant early potatoes, beans, &c.

At Alpena it is thought that the damage from cold weather will not result as seriously as at first expected, although the ground is covered with snow. The temperature is now rising and the snow rapidly melting, and unless a cold snap follows the storm, the fruit and crops will pull through.

At South Haven the fiercest blizzard experienced in years prevailed all yesterday afternoon and last night. A careful examination of peaches and other fruits, however, demonstrates that little if any damage was sustained.

At Saranac the last three days have been the coldest ever known at this season. A snowstorm last night with a strong north wind greatly damaged the fruit and Spring crops.

At Pawas City the ground was covered by about two inches of snow this morning, and much damage was done to crops.

A veritable Dakota blizzard raged in the fruit belt of Antrim County nearly all day yesterday, ten inches of snow having fallen. The mercury dropped to 28° last night, but so much snow lay on the fruit blossoms that it is believed comparatively little damage has been done.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Little Damage Done in Nebraska—Minnesota Crops Suffer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14.—Reports indicate that there was another severe frost last night all over Minnesota and South Dakota. It is feared the damage was even greater than on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. The Springfield section had a very heavy frost. All garden plants not covered were badly nipped. Fruit trees suffered. The work of destruction is everywhere apparent. Even the young cottonwood trees were not spared. At Anoka a heavy frost did great damage to vegetables and small grain. At Winnebago City there was a heavy frost, mowing everything to the ground, particularly corn and flax. Reports from Long Prairie say a heavy frost killed early corn and vegetables, but grain is not damaged much. At Appleton a hard frost completely destroyed gardens and did much damage to grain, especially flax and oats. St. Cloud reports a heavy frost, but from what can be learned from the country the damage will not be felt aside from that done to garden truck and fruits.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—The railway headquarters and all other sources of information have been conducting an exhaustive search for injuries done by last night's frost, and the damage is found to be insignificant. It is chefly confined to orchards and garden stuff. The total damage has been very much less than that sustained by the Eastern States and the people of Nebraska are congratulating themselves that their luck has turned at last. All prospects point to the belief that this year following the drouth will be the most prosperous in the history of the State.

NEW-ENGLAND SUFFERS.

Garden Truck and Early Vegetables Severely Injured by Frost.

CONCORD, N. H., May 14.—The cold wave last night, following so closely on the phenominally hot weather of last week, did great damage to crops and vegetation, and the loss to farmers will be thousands of dollars. The ground was frozen to the depth of half an inch or more, and ice formed on the small ponds to a considerable thickness.

In this city the fruit buds were nipped, small trees killed, and crops of various kinds put in early, which the warm weather had brought up to a height of three or four inches, cut down, necessitating replanting.

At the State prison, situated at the North End, several acres of beans, peas, and other garden truck were destroyed, and the market gardens at the South End report great injury to crops and small fruits. Reports from the outlying sections are to the same effect. In East and West Concord, where farmers indulged in early planting in order to take advantage of the market, the loss will be very heavy.

What effect the freeze will have on fruit, however, cannot be told for some time yet. Pear trees, which were in full bloom last week, promised an unusually heavy yield, and under the forcing influence of the heat, the young fruit was so far developed that it is probable it has received irreparable damage. On the other hand, the apple trees are not so forward, and the damage done in this direction cannot be foretold for several days. In any event, the principal loss sustained will be on fruit, as there is time to replant other crops.

A heavy frost in the vicinity of Derry last night did much damage. The apple trees were in blossom, and it is feared that the crop in this section is ruined. The thermometer registered 20° above zero early this morning in some parts of the town.

At Hanover the ground was frozen last night in some places half an inch deep, and early fruit and garden truck must be seriously damaged.

At Nashua there was a heavy frost last night. Reports from Hudson and surrounding towns are to the effect that apple blossoms are all blighted as if fire had run over the trees. Pears and other fruits are also seriously affected. The mercury fell to 31°.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—The frost in East Hartford last night ruined many crops of strawberries. The damage in the northern part of the town will be immense. It is expected that the cold snap will cause the cherry crop to be a failure. The market gardeners had men employed nearly all night covering vegetable plants with earth.

In New-Milford ice formed an eighth of an inch thick. The fruit crop was probably injured in low sections.

Reports from various towns in Tolland County show that considerable damage was done. Ice formed in many places.

Ice formed three-eighths of an inch thick at Winchester Centre. Apple blossoms were nipped and garden vegetables ruined.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 14.—The mercury stood at 30° at sunrise. Ice formed during the night and heavy frosts are reported from all over Northern Rhode Island.

AMESBURY, Mass., May 14.—The mercury registered 30° this morning. There was a heavy frost and ice formed. Early garden stuff was killed.

At Palmer there was a heavy frost last night, and the fruit crop was seriously damaged. Plums, peaches, pears, and grapes in many places were wholly blighted, and apples were seriously damaged.

WISCONSIN POTATOES KILLED.

Killing Frosts Reported from All Sections.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Killing frosts, so severe that ice formed in many places and the ground froze, occurred throughout Wisconsin last night, but on the whole the damage appears to be less than expected. In Milwaukee this morning the temperature was 34°. At LaCrosse it was 36°; Green Bay, 34°, and Marquette, 36°.

In the extreme northern counties the ground froze and ice formed about one-half an inch thick. The injury to fruit and grain is greatest in the central and northern portions. Grapes and apples are reported killed. Small fruit is greatly damaged in the southern part of the State, while in the northern portion it is very generally killed. From Bayfield and Douglas Counties comes the report that the ground was frozen; in Clark County to the depth of one-quarter of an inch thick formed; in Green County heavy frost, severe enough to kill early potatoes, beans, &c.; Waupaca County, hail and cold rains, with ice one-eighth of an inch thick; Richland County, tender plants and fruit killed; Dodge County, light snow, with hard frost, but slight damage; Valley Junction, small fruits injured by frosts; Walworth County, frost and snow, and in Dane County all the potatoes up were killed.

The reports to the St. Paul Railway Company state that there were heavy frosts last night along the Prairie du Chiens, the Mineral Point, Northern and Superior Divisions, with snow on the northern and southern ends of the Superior Divisions. The temperature ranged from 30° to 40°.

Further Damage in New-York.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 14.—Three inches of snow fell here this morning, but melted rapidly. Potatoes, tomatoes, and other vegetables have suffered severely. Apple trees are not seriously damaged. There was no frost here last night.

UTICA, N. Y., May 14.—Frosts in the Mohawk Valley were prevented last night by a strong wind about midnight. The mercury then marked 36 degrees. It at once rose to 42 degrees, at which point it remains. Rain is falling.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 14.—There was a severe frost throughout this county this morning. Market gardeners in this vicinity report serious damage to early vegetables.

West Virginia Fears Frost.

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 14.—There has been a fall of 8° in temperature here since 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Ice thick as a pane of glass is reported from out in the country. The weather is growing colder, and if it clears off to-night there will be a heavy frost.

DAVIS, West Va., May 14.—Snow fell throughout the day, and in some places the ground is covered to the depth of three inches. Incoming trains late to-night report the weather very cold and snow still falling.

Frost Damage in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The State Board of Agriculture has received reports of damage to crops by frost in the Northwest and north central sections of Missouri. Beans and potatoes were killed in large quantities. Signal Officer Frankenfield reports a frost throughout this State last night.

More Snow in Ohio.

MALVERN, Ohio, May 14.—Considerable snow fell here this morning. The Sandy Valley has not experienced a cold snap of this kind at this time of the year since June 5, 1859. The mercury fell to 6° below freezing. Fruits of all kinds have been killed. Corn must be replanted.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—There was a heavy fall of snow this morning. It melted as fast as it fell, but the temperature is dangerously near the freezing point, and a high wind is blowing.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL PASSED

The Assembly Adopts Senator Reynolds's Measure by a Party Vote.

ALBANY, May 14.—The bill of Senator Reynolds, to complete the terminals of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, came up in the Assembly to-day as special order on third reading.

The measure was opposed by Mr. Foley. He stated that the bill had been amended so that it would allow the reorganization of the Board of Trustees by the appointment of a new board by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. This was unjust. The Board of Trustees was above suspicion. No charges had been made against it that could be proved. The bridge had been well managed financially. The object of the measure was to give the Republicans the political control of the bridge. The hearing upon the bill had developed nothing, and the measure should be killed.

Mr. Hennessy could not, he said, believe that the Republicans intended to pass the bill. It was merely a notice of T. C. Platt to the Board of Trustees that he wished some of the patronage.

An appeal for the passage of the bill was made by Mr. Brush. The reorganization of the Bridge Trustees was a necessity, he said, and the passage of the bill would place the reorganization in the hands of the Mayors of the two cities.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 78 to 18, a party vote.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Langhirt—Wefer.

The wedding of Miss Dora Wefer and Frederick S. Langhirt took place last evening, at 6 o'clock, in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in Sixth Street. The church was crowded with friends of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. George C. F. Haas performed the marriage ceremony.

George Langhirt, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Miss M. Abendshein and Miss E. Balser were the bridesmaids, and Miss L. Arnold was maid of honor. At the reception which followed were Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Liface, Mr. and Mrs. George Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lureh, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Petry, Mr. John Petry, Jr., Mrs. Willam Stauff, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wefer.

Mottet—Gallup.

The wedding of Miss Jeanne Gallup and the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet took place yesterday afternoon, at the Church of the Holy Communion, of which Dr. Mottet is rector. The Rev. William Moir was best man. There was no reception. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mottet will live in the rectory adjoining the church, after their return from their wedding trip.

New Trains to Baltimore and Washington by the Royal Blue Line.

An additional train has been added to the Royal Blue Line service to Baltimore and Washington, leaving station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, 8:00 A. M., arriving Baltimore 12:45 P. M., Washington 1:40 P. M. Other trains leave New-York at 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.—Adv.

SOUND MONEY MEN IN THE SOUTH

Great Interest Shown in the Memphis Convention—Important Cities and Towns to be Represented.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—The Committee on Arrangements of the convention to be held in this city May 23 to discuss "Sound Currency and Better Banking Facilities," have advices from the following points that they will be represented by delegates:

Alabama—Athens, Birmingham, Montgomery.
Arkansas—Russellville, Helena, Cotton Plant, Butler.
Florida—Jacksonville, Pensacola.
Georgia—Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah.
Kentucky—Louisville, Horse Cove, Paducah.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Mississippi—Vicksburg, Greenville, Jackson, Senatobia, Meridian.
Missouri—St. Louis.
North Carolina—Charlotte, Raleigh.
South Carolina—Charleston, Columbia.
Tennessee—Humboldt, Knoxville, Brownsville, Chattanooga, Franklin, Nashville, Cedar Hill.
Texas—Dallas, San Antonio, Sherman, Jefferson, Dennison, Belton, Waco.
Virginia—Staunton, Richmond, Bluefield, Lynchburg, Norfolk.

There is no doubt that the list of represented towns will be four times as long when the convention shall be called.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 14.—The sound money men who have been in the background came to the front in Birmingham to-night and made a bold and determined stand. A meeting was held in the Court House, which was attended by most of the business men of the city.

It was resolved to send a delegation to the Sound Money Convention at Memphis, and sixty representative citizens volunteered to go at their own expense. Most of the delegation are Democrats. The meeting was non-political, every party being represented.

PLAN OF ILLINOIS SILVER MEN.

They Intend to Capture Democratic State and County Organizations.

CHICAGO, May 14.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the leaders in the free coinage movement within the Democratic Party of Illinois intend to read out of the party every man who does not subscribe to the doctrine of free coinage of silver.

The plan is to be put into execution as soon as the State Convention at Springfield shall have adopted a free-silver platform and made it one of the cardinal principles of the party. The State and Cook County Central Committees are to be reorganized. This will be done to give the silver Democrats exclusive control of the organization, which will dictate at primaries and conventions in county, city, and State.

It is also proposed by this means to make sure of sending a solid free-silver delegation to the next National Convention. The members of the Honest Money League are to be declared outside the pale.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John W. Masury.

John W. Masury died yesterday at his residence, 37 West Seventieth Street.

Mr. Masury has been prominent in the paint trade for many years, and was the inventor of several improvements in the manufacture and packing of paints.

He went to Brooklyn in 1843, and was employed as clerk in the paint house of the late John D. Prince. He was admitted to partnership subsequently, and the firm became known as Prince, Masury & Weeks. On the death of Mr. Weeks Fred L. Whiton was admitted to the firm, and in 1881 the house was incorporated under the name of John W. Masury & Son. Branch houses were established in other cities, and the firm became widely known.

Mr. Masury lived for many years at Centre Moriches, L. I. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mrs. Patrick Ford.

Mrs. Odele Ford, wife of Patrick Ford of The Irish World, died yesterday morning at her home, 350 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, after an illness lasting more than a year.

For the last thirty years she was closely identified with many of the religious and charitable societies of the Catholic Church in Brooklyn, and was a generous contributor in aiding the poor.

A solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. John's Chapel, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Father Mitchel to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, previous to the interment at the foot of the Celtic Cross in the family plot in Flatbush Cemetery.

Besides her husband, she leaves a family of eight sons and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Julius Kaemmerer, aged sixty-five years, a well-known physician, died at Atlantic City, N. J., last evening, from pneumonia, following an attack of the grip. His death was expected several weeks ago, but by careful nursing his life was prolonged. Dr. Kaemmerer came to Atlantic City twelve years ago from Philadelphia, where he practiced for twenty-four years. He was a graduate of Heidelburg University, and studied and practiced in Paris before coming to this county. He came to this country to accept a professorship at Cincinnati, but located in Philadelphia. While a student at Heidelburg he imbibed the revolutionary sentiments, and left the college to take the field for the independence of Bavaria. His funeral will be held Wednesday, and the interment will be in Egg Harbor City.

—Col. J. C. Bush, and ex-officer of the United States Army, an old resident of Chatham, Ontario, died at that place suddenly yesterday. He was seventy years old.

TO MANUFACTURE SMOKELESS POWDER

Extra Precautions Against Fire at the Newport Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, May 14.—The Government has just awarded a contract for 65,000 pounds of mixed acids for the manufacture of guncotton at the torpedo station. It is to be delivered May 20, when the making of this explosive may be begun once more under the auspices of the Government.

All the six buildings of the factory except Nos. 3 and

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Horses that Will Run in the Great Race This Afternoon.

DR. RICE THE CHOICE OF "THE TALENT"

A Heavy Track a Certainty, and a Field of Not More Than a Dozen Starters—Jockeys that Will Ride.

Weather conditions seem to be all against a successful opening of the racing season at the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club to-day, when the Brooklyn Handicap, the first of the great races of the year, is to be run. That the track will be heavy, the grounds damp, and the general condition of things anything but pleasant, seems a certainty. This is extremely unfortunate, for while the probable starters for the race will be few in number they will be of a very good class as a whole, and of a high class in the case of some of them, like Ramapo, Dr. Rice, Sir Walter, and Rey el Santa Anita.

It seems to be the general belief among the horsemen, trainers, and bookmakers, that the horse that beats Dr. Rice is the one that will get the bulk of the $10,000 that the race is guaranteed to be worth. Dr. Rice is probably the best seasoned horse that will face the starter, as he has had the benefit of a couple of races in the West before he came here, and he will have the services of the best jockey in the country, Fred Taral. He has done all that he has been asked to do in his preliminary work, and these facts will all combine to make him a strong favorite in the betting.

The probable starters for the race, the weights they will carry, and the jockeys who will have the mounts, as announced by Secretary McIntyre, are these:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.
Ramapo	127	Griffin.
Sir Walter	124	Doggett.
Dr. Rice	122	Taral.
Rey el Santa Anita	118	Bergen.
Rubicon	118	Midgely.
Lazzarone	113	Murphy.
Bassetlaw	109	Littlefield.
Declare	108	J. Lamie
Hornpipe	106	Hamilton.
Counter Tenor	100	Lamie.
Ed Kearney	97	Penn.
Assignee	95	Keefe.

Like Dr. Rice, Rey El Stnta Anita, and Ed Kearney have both had races to help season them, and the California candidate has a host of friends, on the theory that he is a good horse in the mud. As a matter of fact, he did not win a race last season in the mud, but all his victories were over fast tracks. He may be able to run in the mud, but his record shows nothing of the kind.

Of the other starters for the race, the second choice will be Ramapo, the candidate of the popular owners, Gideon & Daly, and winner of the Metropolitan and Suburban Handicaps a year ago. Ramapo is of as high class as any horse in the race, is fit, game, and fast, and can run in the mud. He is handicapped by the fact that his rider, Griffin, a most capable lightweight jockey, will have to carry about thirty pounds of added weight to make the handicap 127 pounds. While this will affect the judgment of many backers, still his owners make no secret of the fact that they believe they will win the race, and are as confident as they were before the running of either of the other big handicaps he won. They made no mistake then, and may be equally successful in their prognostications this time.

Dr. Knapp thinks that he will win the race with Sir Walter. This game horse, that ran third in the handicap last year, has been working in splendid shape at Jerome Park, and will not be taken to the track until to-day, so as to avoid any of the trouble caused by his nervousness last year. It would seem as if the trip would tell against his chances. Doggett, however, knows the horse thoroughly, and, as he is a vigorous finisher in a race, he may be able to land the horse winner of the coveted stake.

Rubicon is given among the starters for the race, but there is considerable doubt about his starting, as he will probably be more useful in races of from three-quarters to a mile and a sixteenth, the latter being generally considered by trainers as the extreme distance at which he can carry his speed to advantage. Still Mr. McDonald may start him for the sake of making a good field, just as the Messrs. Keene will start Hornpipe and Assignee, neither of which seem to have anything but an outside chance for any part of the money.

Bassetlaw, on a heavy track, seems to have a chance in the race, as, wretchedly ridden, he last year ran into fourth place, though Hamilton kept him out of the race until he had no earthly chance to win.

The other starters do not appear to have a chance in the race, and it is doubtful if either Lazzarone or Counter Tenor will face Starter Rowe when the horses are called to the post.

The entries for the other races to be run during the afternoon, the first being called at 2:30, promise some rarely good sport. They are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Domino	122	Sister Mary
Werberg	112	Silvie
Factotum	112	Liza
Farician	112	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $80 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Connoisseur	122	Dolabra	122
Kennel	110	Hailstone	110
Emma C.	105	Hermanita	105
Owlet	105		

THIRD RACE.—The Expectation Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed cash value, $5,000; to the winner, $4,000; to the second horse, $700, and to the third horse, $300. Half mile.

Montezuma	118	Peep o'Day	118
Sebastian	118	Peterman	118
Barytone H.	118	Whippany	118
Midias	118	Floretta	115
Axiom	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap of a guaranteed value of $10,000. One mile and a quarter.

Entries given above.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Half mile.

Sagamore	118	Hazlet	118
Silverine	115	Bernardine	115
Cassotte	115	Hearsay	115
Little Dorritt	115	Swest	115

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

St. Michael	106	Sandowne	106
Long Beach	106	Equity	107
Certainty	109	Ajax	114
Harness	109	Little Matt	109
Prig	105	Elorey	105
Now or Never	104	Charade	104
Golden Gate	92		

The Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday received its license from the Racing Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the new law, and, at a meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday, James Galway of this city was appointed Steward for the Brooklyn meeting.

There was but little betting over the result of the race in the hotels last evening, though some money was placed with the bookmakers who made the Hoffman House their headquarters. Odds twice and Ramapo were about even favorites at 5 to 2. Against Rubicon and Sir Walter 6 to 1 was offered and taken against the latter. Rey el Santa Anita was held at 8 to 1, Hornpipe and Declare at 15 to 1 each, Lazzarone and Bassetlaw at 20 to 1 each, and against Ed Kearney, Assignee, and Counter Tenor 30 to 1 was offered.

TROTTING CIRCUIT OPENS.

Fair Sized Crowd See a Couple of Races Won in Straight Heats.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—The first meeting of the early Eastern trotting circuit began at the Gentleman's Driving Park, near this city, this afternoon under everything but favorable circumstances. The rain of last night left the track in bad condition, which was in a small degree rectified by the use of drags and harrows, and the weather was raw and breezy. It was so uncomfortable that the management decided to end the day's programme with the conclusion of the 2:18 pace and postponed the 2:40 trot until to-morrow.

There was a fair-sized crowd in attendance, and the betting on both heats and races was brisk, indeed, the support given the trotters to-day indicates the popularity of harness racing in Baltimore, and, with good weather, the rest of the meeting ought to be a great success.

The first race was the 2:24 class for trotters, and it proved to be virtually a gift for the favorite, Falls Land. He took the lead shortly after leaving the wire in the first heat, and never once relinquished it throughout the remainder of the race. Each time thereafter he scored away to front, and was never bothered by any of his opponents. B. L. C. had equally as easy a time in second position.

The 2:18 pace was the second race on the programme, and seven fast side-wheelers scored for the word. Robert C., the favorite, followed the example set by Falls Land, and won in straight heats. There was a strong tip out on Simmons, but he acted badly, and was never prominent. The time made in this race was very slow, even for the track, and it is doubtful if any of the contestants except the winners are up to the form shown by them in former days.

Following are the summaries:

2:24 Class, Trotting.—Purse $500:

Falls' Land, b. s., by Happy Medium-Toto, by Princeps, (Payne)	1	1	1
B. L. C., b. g., (Rank)	2	2	2
Clipper, ch. g., (Demorest)	4	3	4
Maggie Campbell, (Merrifield)	5	6	3
Snip Nose, b. m., (Fleming)	3	9	8
Lily D., du. m., (Greenway)	9	4	6
Prince Albert, ch. g., (Stayton)	7	5	5
Lady Hannis, b. m., (Campbell)	6	8	11
Julia O., b. m., (Bedford)	10	10	7
Nellie Alfred, b. m., (Haight)	11	7	10
Alexie Sherman, br. m., (Beaver)	8	11	9
Cecil Wilkes, bl. g., (Highbee)	dis		
Charley G., ch. g., (Chance)	dis		

Time—2:27¼, 2:27¼, 2:28.

2:13 Class, Pacing.—Purse $500:

Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale-Idol, Lassie, (Rumsey)	1	1	1
Maud P., gr. m., (Beaver)	2	2	2
Budd Doble, b. g., (Snyder)	7	3	3
Queen Gothard, b. m., (Hotch)	3	4	5
Dan Tucker, b. s., (Fear)	5	5	4
Simmons, g. g., (Barnes)	6	6	dis
Lena Hill, bl. m., (Campbell)	4	dis	

Time—2:24, 2:23¼, 2:22.

OHIO ROADSTERS AT AUCTION.

Good Market for Light and Heavy Harness Stock at the Horse Exchange.

There were buyers in plenty at the American Horse Exchange yesterday, when W. D. Grand disposed of several consignments. The most important one was from Ohio, brought here by G. W. Crawford, one of the oldest of the Western dealers. The best prices for these were:

Billy Morgan, ch. g., (1891,) by Larry Lambert, dam by Fleety Jim; J. Baxter, New-York	$350
Dauson, b. g., (1889,) by Adjuster, dam by Blue Bull; J. W. Rogers, New-York	155
Willard, b. g., (1890,) by Red Eagle, dam by Grove's Blue Bull; J. Baxter	170
Mikado, br. g., (1890,) and Maxim, br. g., (1889,) both by imp. Richelieu, (French Coacher), dam by Hogg's Morgan; Daniel F. McCabe, New-York	825
Huber, r. g., (1889,) by imp. Marquis, (French Coacher,) dam running-bred mare; J. Baxter	310
Electrid, ch. g., (1889,) by Larry Lambert, dam by Paul Jones; Dr. J. H. Vanderpoel, New-York	150
Plush, ch. g., (1890,) by Paul Jones, jr., dam by Red Eagle; A. W. McCoy, New-York	300
Jolly, b. g., (1889,) by Larry Lambert, dam by Hogg's Morgan; J. Baxter	200
Rolly, br. g., (1888,) by imp. Richelieu, dam by Frank Boston; J. Baxter	750
Wilksborough, b. g., (1890,) by Diver, dam by Marlborough; Dr. J. W. Delaney, New-York	310
Dick, b. g., (1890,) and Dwight, g. g., (1889,) both by Larry Lambert, dam by Armaugh; F. W. Walthew, New-York	350
Elko, b. g., (1890,) by Fleety Jim, dam by Abdalbrino, and Bud; b. g., 2:32, (1888,) by Anteros-Molly Allen, by Blue Bull; G. W. Rouse, New-York	430
Frank, b. g., (1891,) by Alert, dam by Paul Jones, jr., and Frederick, b. g., (1890,) by Armaugh, dam by Red Eagle; J. Proctor, New-York	260
Chimes, blk. g., (1890,) by Diver, dam by Belladonna; Dr. I. H. McDonald, New-York	200
Greenback, b. g., (1890,) and Grenneps, b. g., (1888,) both by imp. Richelieu, dam by Frank Forrester; John Elsey, New-York	250
Prenmont, b. g., (1890,) and Mentor, b. g., (1890,) both by imp. Jean Bart (French Coacher) Prenmont's dam by Red Eagle; Mentor's dam by Frank Boston; F. M. Ware, New-York	310
Arabesque, br. g., (1890,) by Belladonna, dam by Kilbuck Tom, and Abram, br. g., (1890,) by imp. Marquis, dam by Frank Forrester; A. B. Flecker, New-York	610
Tom Hall, b. g., (1890,) by Tasco, dam by General Putnam; A. Pollard, Jr., New-York	230
Frances C., ch. m., (1887,) by Frank Forrester, dam by Kirtz Morgan; Daniel Bacon, New-York	400

NOTED HACKNEY BROOD MARES.

Go and Phantom to be Bred to Matchless of Londesboro.

Along with the young stock that Henry Fairfax brought here from his farm in Virginia for his second annual sale were two pure-bred hackney mares used for breeding. They are now at the American Horse Exchange Stables, and will be sent to Dr, W. Seward's farm at Shelburne Falls, Vt., where they are booked to Matchless of Londesboro, the champion hackney stallion of this country.

One of these mares is Go, a noted prize winner in England, having twenty-six first premiums to her credit up to the time Mr. Fairfax purchased her, in 1888, at the same time he secured Matchless of Londesboro. She is a typical Yorkshire nag, and carries her sixteen years very lightly. Since she has been at Oak Hill Stud Go has produced five foals, one of them, Aldie, by Matchless of Londesboro, having been sold for $6,000 when fifteen months old. Last year she was bred to Danesport, the leading sire at the Fairfax farm, and is now heavily in foal.

The other mare is Phantom, also of English breeding, by Comet, out of Fantail, by Denmark. She was imported by John Jamison of Philadelphia, who bought her from Baroness Coutts, the famous British hackney breeder. Phantom is eight years old, and has always been used for the show ring until last season. She was at the Philadelphia Horse Show of 1894, and won second prize. Afterward Mr. Fairfax added Phantom to his collection, and, as she did not get in foal last year, he decided to send her to Matchless of Londesboro. He is particularly anxious to get a colt from this union, and says if the result is as he wishes the youngster will not be for sale at any price.

CLOSE GAMES EXPECTED.

Princeton-Columbia Dual Meeting Promises to Be Interesting.

The annual dual athletic meet of Columbia and Princeton Universities, to be held next Saturday at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, promises to be the most interesting and exciting yet contested by their respective athletic teams. An estimate of the results of the various events, with best records of the competitors, is given:

In the 100-yard dash Allen, Princeton, 0:10 1-5, should win, with Derr, 0:10 1-5, and Lane, 0:10 3-5, both of Princeton, in the places. Chatain, Columbia, 0:10 3-5, is hardly fast enough to score.

Derr, 0:22 3-5, Princeton; Allen, 0:23, Princeton, and Salazar, 0:23 1-5, Columbia, should be the order at the finish of the 220-yard dash. In the 440-yard dash Princeton ought to take first and second places, with Jamison, 0:53, and Brokaw, 0:53 1-5. Dobbins, 0:54, of Columbia, will probably run third.

Kingley, 2:04, Columbia, will doubtless win the 880-yard run, which Hanlon, 2:07, Princeton, and Marvin, 2:08, Columbia, will fight it out for the places. Bogert, 7:20, Columbia, should keep away from McVitty, 7:43, Princeton, while Held, 8:10, should capture third in the one-mile walk.

Notwithstanding the fact that Princeton has last year's champion, (Goodman,) Columbia should take first and second places with Ruppert and Fearing in the one-mile bicycle race. The former of these Columbia men has but recently returned from his training quarters in Georgia, and should easily smash the collegiate record for this event. In the 120-yard hurdle Columbia depends upon Bijur and Richards, each capable of 0:16 4-5, for first and second, while Rodgers, 0:17 1-5, Princeton, may take the other place.

The 220-yard hurdle should again be won by Columbia with Salazar, 0:26 4-5; Bijur, 0:27; James, 0:27 2-5. Princeton will drop into third place.

Since Burke, Columbia, has recently been leaping over the bar at 5 feet 11 inches, he should beat Weber, 5 feet 8 inches, Princeton, and his collegemate, De Young, who has a record of 5 feet 6 inches. Princeton boys, however, seem to think that Rogers, the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association's crack of 1894, ought to get over six feet. If Tyler, 10 feet 9 inches, displays his usual form, he will win the pole vault for height for Princeton. Columbia should get second and third with Bowman, 10 feet 6 inches, and Smith, 10 feet. Putting the sixteen-pound shot should result thus: Princeton, first, with Schmalhorst, 38 feet; Bees, 35 feet; Columbia, second, and Riggs, 33 feet, Princeton, third.

Throwing the sixteen-pound hammer will in all probability be won by Riggs, with Ball, Columbia, second, and Taylor, Princeton, third. The order for the running broad jump should be: Kumter, first; Rogers, second, and Gairet, third. All three of these men are Princetonians. The total number of points scored would thus be 56 for Princeton and 56 for Columbia.

RUSIE'S FINE PITCHING.

Chicago Could Make but Four Hits Off the New-York Twirler.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 14; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Washington, 6; Louisville, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	12	6	.667
Cincinnati	11	7	.611
Boston	9	6	.600
Chicago	12	8	.600
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Baltimore	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
New-York	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Washington	6	10	.375
St. Louis	8	14	.364
Louisville	5	12	.294

CHICAGO, May 14.—Rusie put a sudden stop to the upward movement of the Chicago team this afternoon in a game that held no joy for Anson. But four hits were made off the New-York pitcher, and those were of the scattering variety, not aiding in run-getting.

Terry was found for fourteen bases. Chicago, barring its inability to hit Rusie, put up a superb game, as did New-York.

The trouble for the Chicago team began in the fourth inning, and only ended when the final New-Yorker was out. Bannon's base stealing and hitting were one of the features of the game. Attendance, 2,500. Weather cold. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, rf	1	1	4	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	3	1		
Wilmot, lf	0	1	1	1	1		
Anson, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
Lange, cf	0	0	1	1	0		
Everett, 3b	0	0	0	4	0		
Stewart, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		
Donohue, c	0	0	4	0	1		
Terry, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Stratton, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	1	4	24	13	3		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bannon, lf	3	2	1	0	0		
Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Davis, 3d	3	1	2	3	2		
Doyle, 1b	3	2	11	0	1		
VanHut'n, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Stafford, 2b	0	0	1	1	0		
Farrell, c	0	1	8	2	0		
Rusie, p	0	2	0	8	0		
Fuller, ss	3	2	2	4	1		
Total	14	14	27	13	4		

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
New-York .....1 0 4 2 0 3 3 1 .—14

Earned runs—New-York, 3. First base by errors—Chicago, 3; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Terry, 4; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Terry, 1; by Rusie, 8. Home run—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Bannon, Fuller (2), Doyle (2). Sacrifice hit—Bannon. Stolen bases—Bannon (3), Tiernan, Davis (2), Van Haltren, Doyle. Double plays—Fuller and Doyle; Davis and Doyle; Fuller and Stafford; Wilmot and Dahlen. Wild pitch—Terry. Umpire—Mr. Long.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN BEATEN.

They Could Not Bat Clarkson and Lost to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The home team took two out of three from Brooklyn by winning today's game. Clarkson pitched a splendid game. Lucid lost control in the eighth inning and lost the game. A cold raw wind kept the attendance down to 1,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Cooley, lf	1	2	1	1	0		
Miller, c	1	2	2	1	0		
Connor, 1b	0	1	13	0	0		
Peitz, 3b	1	2	1	1	2		
Quinn, 2b	1	1	1	3	0		
Ely, ss	1	2	2	7	0		
Dowd, rf	1	2	2	1	0		
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	6	10	27	15	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	0	3	0	0		
Lachance, 1b	0	1	6	0	0		
Daly, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Foutz, rf	2	1	2	0	0		
Daly, 2b	1	2	2	4	0		
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	3	0		
Mulvey, 3b	0	2	1	2	1		
Daly, lf	0	0	2	1	1		
Lucid, p	0	0	2	0	0		
Burns,* 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	7	24	9	1		

*Burns batted in place of Mulvey.

St. Louis .....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 .—6
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Corcoran. Three-base hits—Anderson, Peitz, Quinn, Dowd. Home run—Dowd. Stolen bases—Miller (2), Brown, Cooley. Double plays—Dowd and Connor; Corcoran and Daly. First base on balls—Clarkson (2), Lucid (3). Struck out—By Clarkson 1. Passed balls—Daily 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5
Baltimore .....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Dwyer, Parrott, and Spies; Hoffer and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville .....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 x—6

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Washington, 8. Errors—Louisville, 5; Washington, 2. Batteries—McDermott and Welch, Stockdale and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Cleveland vs. Boston and Pittsburg vs. Philadelphia games were postponed on account of rain.

RACING RULES AMENDED.

Sewanhaka-Corinthians Adopt Those of the Yacht Racing Union.

The fourth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at the Hotel Brunswick last night. The meeting lasted until after midnight, and several important changes were made in the racing rules.

It was agreed that two new triangular courses, one thirty, and the other twenty-four miles in length, should be used for regattas. These courses were printed in The New-York Times last Sunday. The Race Committee was given power to direct that any of the courses should be sailed in the reverse direction, and if the weather conditions made it advisable they might terminate the race at the end of the first round, when a course was announced to be sailed over twice.

The new classification agreeing with that of the Yacht Racing Union was substituted in the rules for the old ones. It is: Schooners, Class I, all over 95 feet, 95-foot, 85-foot, 75-foot, and 65-foot classes. Sloops, cutters, and yawls, Class I, all over 80 feet, 80-foot, 70-foot, 60-foot, 50-foot, 43-foot, 36-foot, 30-foot, 25-foot, 20-foot, and 15-foot classes.

The measuring rule affecting the 15-foot or half rater class was changed. This rule will apply to the boats built to meet Spruce IV.; and is as follows: "In the 15-foot class yachts shall be measured with a weight of 300 pounds on board, placed amidship to represent crews."

An amendment to limit the number of persons aboard a yacht in a race was proposed, and the limitation was to be based on the racing length. A table had been prepared based on this figuring, but it was decided to substitute the Yacht Racing Union's table instead. This table is well known to yachtsmen. It has been printed in The New-York Times, and states just how many men are allowed in each class. It was also agreed that there shall be no restriction as to the composition of crews, except that in the thirty-six-foot, thirty-foot, and twenty-five-foot classes two professionals may be carried, but none in the twenty-foot and fifteen-foot classes.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 14.—Passed West—Steam yacht Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and schooner yacht Nealra.

Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Dorscher, was launched to-day, and will go into commission this week. Schooner yacht Atalanta, Frank Savin, was hauled into Piepgras's basin to fit out for the coming season.

For The Times Relay Race.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Keystone State Committee, appointed to select the team for The New-York Times tri-State relay race, which takes place on June 8, will have an important meeting at 1,005 Arch Street to-morrow afternoon. A number of crack road racers have sent in their entries, and it is possible that several selections may be made at this meeting.

WILL BE A BIG HANDICAP

Promising Outlook for the Irvington Millburn on Memorial Day.

ENTRY LIST WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW

Barnett, First Home in the Race Last Year, to be a Starter—Prial to Do the Handicapping.

Fine progress in the arrangements for the Irvington-Millburn handicap road race is reported by those in charge, and it will not be surprising if the entry list is larger than ever before. Secretary R. G. Betts of the Racing Board of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, which has charge of the plans, and with whom the entries close to-morrow, says that the field will be high-class, taken as a whole, and that, with favorable conditions, fast time should result. Just at present the course is in particularly fine shape, and a number of the Jersey candidates train over it daily.

A. H. Barnett, last year's winner, will be a starter, and there are many who think he will again be in front at the finish. His regular training has been temporarily discontinued, owing to an injury received in the Linscott road race at Malden, Mass., on the 4th inst. His injury is slight, and with a short rest he will resume his regular work.

The prize list, despite the absence of bicycles, is a highly attractive one, and the competitors are sure to be very much pleased with the array. One of the principal trophies for the winner will be The New-York Times's fifty-dollar gold medal. This will be appropriately inscribed, and fully as attractive as The Times medals of last year.

Those interested in the great race will be eager to scan the handicaps. This work will be performed by F. P. Prial, which is a guarantee that it will be satisfactory to all concerned. The allotments will probably be announced early next week, after which the usual "probable winners" will be heard from.

It is understood that the arrangements for the crowd at the finish on Decoration Day will be far superior to anything heretofore attempted at this event. Some plan is certainly needed to keep the spectators from crowding into the stretch, and, with anything like proper management in this particular, everybody will be better pleased, especially the contestants.

MR. CANER'S CYCLE TRIP.

Beats the Coaching Time on a Bicycle from Philadelphia.

A notable bicycle performance was accomplished last week by Harrison K. Caner, a well-known society man of Philadelphia. He started to beat the best time (twelve hours) made by the public coaches Alert and Vivia, which ran between New-York and the Quaker City last Spring.

Mr. Caner set out from Seventeenth and Walnut Streets on Saturday morning, May 5, at 5:15, and reached the Hotel Waldorf, in

Harrison K. Caner.

this city, at 4:45 in the afternoon, thus beating the coaching time by twenty minutes.

On arrival he showed no effects of his long journey, and an hour afterward was on a train homeward bound. His performance was the chief topic of conversation last week among Philadelphia clubmen.

Besides being an enthusiastic bicyclist, Mr. Caner is also an ardent horseman and four-in-hand whip. He is a familiar figure on the famous Lancaster turnpike, in the suburbs of the Quaker City.

PLAINFIELD'S MEMORIAL DAY MEET

Circuit Fliers to Begin the Campaign at the Crescent Oval.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 14.—A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Crescent Wheelmen, and the various committees appointed to arrange for the opening meet of the national racing circuit at the Crescent Oval on Decoration Day, was held at the clubhouse last evening, and much business of importance was transacted. "Bert" F. Hinrichs and Vincent W. Nash were added to the Advertising Committee.

The prize list for the meet was announced as follows:

Class A—Novice Race.—First, gold medal, $30; second, silver medal, $10; third, bronze medal, $5. Two-thirds of a mile, scratch—First, diamond stud, $40; second, diamond stud, $15; third, scarf pin, $5. Mile handicap—First, gold watch, $40; second, silver watch, $20; third, scarf pin, $10. Two-mile handicap—First, diamond ring, $50; second, diamond ring, $25; third, gold ring, $10.

Class B.—Two-thirds of a mile, scratch—First, diamond stud, $100; second, diamond stud, $35; third, diamond stud, $15. Mile, scratch—First, diamond stud, $125; second, diamond stud, $40; third, diamond stud, $20. Mile handicap—First, The Crescent Wheelmen special prize, diamond ring, $150; second, diamond stud, $50; third, diamond stud, $25.

C. E. Teel, Chairman of the Race Committee, announces that applications for entry blanks were pouring in from all parts of the country. Entries will be received until May 22. The famous three-lap track is being put in perfect condition and will be ready for training purposes in a few days.

A Times Medal for Novices.

Novices will have their first opportunity to win a New-York Times fifty-dollar gold medal this season at the State Division races at Manhattan Beach on June 15. This meet gives every indication of being one of the largest of the year, and undoubtedly the event for novices will have many entries. The Times medal will be given to the winner, and for those who finish second and third there will be desirable trophies. The distance of the contest will be one mile.

The Riversides' Anniversary Dinner.

The eighth anniversary of the Riverside Wheelmen will be celebrated on the 25th inst. by a dinner at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street. Arrangements are being made to make this occasion particularly pleasant to all who attend.

Prof. Johnson's Entertainment.

That ebon Chesterfield of cycling instructors, Prof. "Ike" Johnson, appeared as the star performer at an entertainment given in the Murray Hill Lyceum, last evening, for the amusement of his pupils, past and present. As "Josh, a Tramp from Oshkosh," the Professor scored an instantaneous hit. He also did some "miscellaneous" riding which elicited hearty applause. Miss Maggie Cline, the "Irish Queen," was unable to appear, and her place on the programme was taken by Miss Lilian Elmer. There were music, gymnastics, fancy skating, club swinging, and a selection from William Waters, who was down on the programme as the "human cornet." Some of those present were Mrs. W. B. Cutting, Mrs. Gordon, E. W. Buckley, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Flint, James J. Van Alen, Edwin A. Burt, and Mrs. Livingston.

Prendergast Wheelmen's Programme.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 14.—An attractive programme of six events has been announced by the Prendergast Wheelmen for their Decoration Day race meet at this place. The races are for Class A men only, and are as follows: One mile for novices, half-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, half mile for boys under sixteen years of age, two-mile and five-mile handicaps. Entries will close on the 25th inst. with L. G. Fenton, Secretary, Jamestown. The fees are $1 for the first race entered and 50 cents for each additional event.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The "3 in 1" compound is so successfully filling a long-felt want among cyclists because of the many uses to which it can be put that the manufacturers, G. W. Cole & Co. of 111 Broadway, intend to educate all sportsmen to the knowledge that it is the thing desired for preventing rust, cleaning and lubricating guns, &c. To this end they have opened a spacious booth at the Sportsmen's Exposition, in Madison Square Garden. The compound has already been taken up by several of the gun manufacturers for purposes heretofore mentioned and found to be just as claimed.

—There will be a run of the Press Wheelmen to Queens, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, the weather favoring, starting at the Brooklyn City line at 1:30 o'clock promptly. Those wishing to ride their wheels to the starting point can go out Liberty Avenue. The run will be concluded in time to allow those participating to reach their offices at 6 o'clock. New riders can take part without fear of fatigue, as the run is not long and the roads are in fine condition.

—The Keystone Cycle Club of Paterson is one of the promising organizations of the Silk City. It has a fine list of members, and is particularly fortunate in having able officers. The latter are as follows: President—Walter D. Snider; Vice President—Oscar Herby; Secretary—Philip N. Thorpe; Financial Secretary—Arthur Lackey; Treasurer—W. F. J. White; Captain—John E. Allen.

—The New-York Tourist Wheelmen have scheduled a run to Garfield, N. J., next Sunday. The party will go via Rutherford. The start will be made from the Fourteenth Street Ferry at 9:30 A. M. On Decoration Day the club will ride in a body to the Irvington-Millburn race, starting from the Christopher Street Ferry in season to take the 8:15 train.

—The Portland (Me.) Wheel Club will have charge of the State race meet to be held in that city on the 30th inst. A very elaborate programme is being arranged for this occasion. It will include pleasure runs, a sail in Portland Harbor, a banquet, and a ball, besides an extra large list of races.

—The Harlem Wheelmen are offering mileage medals to every member of the club who shall ride 2,000 miles during the year, with an extra bar for every additional 1,000 miles. In view of the number of long-distance riders in the club, such action promises to be no slight drain on the treasury.

—The Long Island Wheelmen are considering the advisability of securing larger quarters. It is possible that relief may be obtained by enlarging the house now in use. The club was never on such a prosperous footing as at present.

—Next Sunday the Harlem Wheelmen's run will be the Irvington-Millburn course, leaving the clubhouse at 9 A. M. The Sunday following City Island will be the objective point.

—"Georgie" Cobb, the promising Class A rider of the Harlem Wheelmen, has sent in his entry for the Crescent Wheelmen's meet at Plainfield on Decoration Day.

—The Pequod Wheelmen will be represented in the Irvington-Millburn road race by Scott, Butler, Yarrington, Shepherd, Travis, Schoefield, and Quortrup.

—A large number of applications for membership is expected at the meeting to-morrow evening of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association.

—The new track at Manhattan Beach is fast assuming shape. The work is being rushed by a large gang of laborers.

—Bofinger, "the sign painter," will lead the fast division in the Riverside Wheelmen's century run next Sunday.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will have an important meeting at Newark to-morrow evening.

—Edwin J. Becker, the Eastern District crack of Brooklyn, is in training for the State meet events.

—President Willison of the League was once the long-distance champion of Maryland.

—"A. R. K."—The Century Wheelmen of New-York, 938 Eighth Avenue.

INTER-CITY ATHLETIC GAMES.

Entries for the Contests Between New-York and Long Island Schoolboys.

The New-York Inter-scholastic Athletic Association held its regular monthly meeting at Columbia Grammar School yesterday afternoon. Berkeley, Barnard, Condon, Cutler, Columbia Grammar, De La Salle, Drisler, Harvard, Halsey, Trinity, Woodbridge, and Hamilton Schools sent delegates.

The Tennis Committee reported there would be no tournament this year. An amendment to the constitution was passed, reading:

"Lots for position in all trial heats of games held under the rules of the Inter-scholastic Athletic Association shall be drawn on the field, under the supervision of the clerk of the course, from the names of actual competitors only."

This was done to avoid the manifest unfairness of the three best men in a race sometimes

MANY WHO WANT PENSIONS

The Police Board May To-day Consider Applications for Retirement.

PLANS FOR CIVIL SERVICE WORK

Chief Byrnes Examines Candidates for the Broadway Squad—The Rumor of Williams's Retirement.

Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department prepared yesterday a list of all the policemen who are veterans of the war and who have asked to be retired after twenty years' service.

The Bi-Partisan bill makes mandatory on the Police Board to retire on their own application members of the police force who are veterans and have been twenty years in the department. There are many of these. Those whose applications for retirement are pending are Detective Sergeant Silas Rogers, Patrolmen James Smith of Jefferson Market Court Squad, Thomas H. Read of East Twenty-second Street, George Nicholson of Morrisania, John McCabe of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Jacob Brunner of East Eighty-eighth Street, William Cahill of West Sixty-eighth Street, Charles O. Dooley of East Twenty-second Street, James De Bow of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Michael Geary of West One Hundredth Street, James C. Montgomery of the Detective Bureau, and Thomas C. Lawrence of King's Bridge.

Clerk Kipp will submit the list to the board at to-day's meeting, when it is expected the applications of the men named will be acted upon. The applications for retirement of the following officers who have served over twenty-five years will also come up at to-day's meeting: Capt. Timothy J. Creedon of Morrisania, Capt. Reilly of East Fifty-first Street, Sergts. Thomas Farley of Morrisania Court, John J. Taylor of the Steamboat Squad, William Kass of Madison Street; Detective Sergeant Michael Crowley and Charles Kush; Patrolmen William Walsh of Morrisania, Edward Shalvey of City Hall, William Snyder of the Steamboat Squad, Patrick Sullivan of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Philip Smith of the Central Office, Dennis McMahon of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Henry Armstrong of the Tombs Court, Thomas Fay of the Tombs Court, Edward Gillespie of City Hall, William Goodwin of Old Slip, and Edward Grady of Eldridge Street.

In addition to these the Board of Surgeons will report a number of men who have been on the force over twenty years and are permanently disabled.

Capt. Patrick H. Pickett of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called to Police Headquarters by President Roosevelt yesterday. The Captain was in consultation with the Commissioner for a short time. It is understood that Pickett will be appointed on the Police Civil Service Board. Sergt. Oliver Tims of the City Hall Station was also sent for by the President. It is thought likely that Tims, who is a very capable officer, may be detailed as Secretary to the police examiners.

President Roosevelt said that the Commissioners were experiencing great difficulty in getting the work of examining applicants for the police started.

"Under the bi-partisan law," he said, "the applicants must be examined by a Police Civil Service Board, consisting of four Captains and one Inspector. We cannot expect the Captains to do the clerical work connected with these examinations. That would be a physical impossibility. They must have a Secretary. It will take at least a month to train these officers in their duties as Civil Service Examiners, and it will be almost necessary to practically relieve them of all precinct and police duty for three months at least, while these examinations of applicants are going on. We will have to detail some competent Sergeant to act as Secretary to the examiners.

"At present I don't see how we can get an eligible list for patrolmen for two months at least. It will be four or five weeks before we can get started with the examinations, but the Commissioners will do every thing to hasten things, as we are anxious to fill the ranks. We will take up 1,000 men who have applied to the Civil Service Board within the last six months. Only 300 of these have passed a physical examination. The rest, 1,500, will have to be examined by the Police Surgeons, and then the entire 1,800 will be examined mentally. This means a lot of work, and there seem so many obstacles in the way. I am in hopes of getting the assistance of the secretaries of the National Civil Service Examiners in organizing the Police Civil Service Board. The examinations of these men entails a fearful amount of work, and the board almost staggers under it, but it will be carried out as rapidly as possible."

Mr. Roosevelt yesterday called on Secretaries Post of the Post Office Examining Board and Babcock of the Custom House Civil Service Board and conferred with them regarding the Police Civil Service examinations. The President said he would request Secretaries Post and Babcock to detail a few of their expert examiners to assist the Police Civil Service Board when the examination of applicants is begun.

Chief Byrnes summoned a number of patrolmen from various precincts to Headquarters yesterday and looked them over with a view of transferring them to the Broadway Squad, which is to be reorganized. Mr. Byrnes sent out orders to the precincts Friday to have the Captains report the names of patrolmen who were six feet in height and over and of good physique. The Chief had about twenty of the men before him yesterday.

They assembled in the school of instruction room, where he looked them over. All the men were tall and fine specimens of manhood. He not only examined them as to their physical condition, but also as to their intelligence.

The Chief also sent for a number of policemen who are detailed in the Broadway Squad at the present time and had them before him. He will shortly transfer part of the force now doing duty in the squad to other precincts and replace them with the men he has selected.

The statement that Inspector Williams has made application to the Police Commissioners to be retired is denied at Police Headquarters. Chief Clerk Kipp, with whom all applications for retirement from members of the force are filed, said yesterday that the Inspector had not applied.

The Inspector has been on a few days' leave of absence and is expected to report for duty to-day. He has been on the force nearly thirty years.

The Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and opened bids for supplying the department with 2,400 tons of coal Two bids were received. They were from Meyer, Denker & Hoerig of 323 East Fourth Street and George W. & W. F. Winant of 220 West Thirteenth Street. The bid of the former was the lower—$3.48 per ton—and Winant's bid was $3.56 per ton.

A CHANGE FOR JERSEY SOLDIERS

Encampments and Rifle Practice Combined to Save $18,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 14.—Gov. Werts this afternoon approved a plan suggested by Gen. P. F. Wanser in regard to the custom of holding brigade encampments at Sea Girt, after which the regiments made a second trip to the State camp for rifle practice. Thus the State was obliged to pay for double transportation, much inconvenience and loss of time were caused to the men, and State, brigade, and regimental officers were kept busy from July 1 to Oct 1.

Under the new rule, brigade encampments are abolished and regimental encampments will be substituted. The annual rifle practice will take place at the same time. The regiments will go to Sea Girt in the order of their numbers, beginning with the First Regiment of the First Brigade.

Col H. H. Abernethy of the Fourth Regiment, which is located in this city, says the change will save the State about $18,000 a year.

Cardinal Gibbons Goes to Boston.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore left yesterday afternoon on the 3 o'clock train for Boston.

Archbishop Corrigan, attended by his secretary, called on his Eminence at Major Kelley's house in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and escorted him to the Archbishop's house, where he dined with a number of friends. Archbishop Corrigan will leave for Boston to-day.

NEW POLICY OF THE STAR THEATRE

Some of the Attractions Secured for Next Season Under the Popular-Price Plan of Mr. Moss.

The Star Theatre adopted popular prices this week, in anticipation of the policy which Manager Theodore Moss is to pursue next season. No preliminary notice of this was given, and when the boys reached the gallery Monday night and found that the usual usher had disappeared with the reserved seats and that their deposit of 25 cents entitled them to a position in the front row, if they could get it, there was a scramble for the best seats. The boys realized that, for the first time in its history, the gallery of the Star Theatre belonged to them, and hearty congratulations were passed all around the circle.

After this week's engagement of "Oliver Twist," the Star will close its doors for the season. When it opens again, the last of August, it will be as a first-class combination theatre at popular prices. None but first-class companies will be given time at the house, and the combinations and stars who play on upper Broadway to audiences paying $1.50 and $2 for orchestra seats, will be seen here at prices ranging from $1 for the best orchestra chair to 25 cents for the gallery. The great seating capacity of the theatre, which is one of the largest in the city, makes it possible for receipts at these prices to equal those of other houses at higher rates, and the first announcement of the change of policy has resulted in a deluge of letters to Acting Manager Burnham from leading combinations, applying for time.

These applications have all been carefully sifted, and only those from organizations of recognized standing have been noticed. Enough attractions have been secured already to fill the greater portion of next season. No combination will be given more than a week's time, so that there will be a continual change of bill at the Star throughout the season. The theatre will cater exclusively to that great class of playgoers, which is constantly increasing, whose taste is educated to a point where it demands good plays and competent actors, but who cannot afford to pay the prices asked at the up-town houses. For this class a thoroughly good performance will be given at rates within the reach of moderate incomes.

Among the attractions already booked for next season are "The Foundling," "The Masqueraders," "Sowing the Wind," "Too Much Johnson," "The Fatal Card," and all Charles Frohman's companies; Gus Heege, in his new play, "A Yenuine Yentleman"; "1492," "Little Christopher," Kellar, the magician; Peter F. Daly in his new farce, all Hoyt & McKee's attractions, Carman's new vaudeville company, two new burlesques, a new farce comedy, all three of which will be produced for the first time in this city at the Star, and many of the most popular of the stars of the country.

Charles Burnham, who has been Mr. Moss's efficient acting manager since the old Wallack's Theatre became known as the Star, and who is known and liked by every theatrical man in the land, will continue to direct the fortunes of the Star under its new popular policy.

THE POLICE BOARD HOLDS OVER

Reappointment Not Necessary Under the New Law—The Mayor Talks About City Magistrates.

Mayor Strong announced yesterday that he had received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, stating that, inasmuch as the law creating a bi-partisan Police Board was simply an amendment to the old act, it would not be necessary for the Mayor to reappoint the Police Commissioners. The intent of the act is simply to make the board bi-partisan and does not, according to this opinion, change the terms of office of the Commissioners.

Mayor Strong has offered to appoint Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer a School Inspector. She has accepted and will be sworn in when she calls at the Mayor's office. Mayor Strong said yesterday that the School Commissioners seem to be getting along well, and that he was not in a hurry to make additional appointments in that department.

"As things look at present," said the Mayor, "I do not see any necessity for my interference." He also said that it was not true that only women would be appointed Inspectors. He will appoint a man as School Inspector in every district as well as a woman.

The Mayor received two more applications yesterday for appointment as City Magistrates or Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, making 223 applications altogether for the fourteen places under the new City Magistrates bill.

"I am not in a hurry to make these appointments," said the Mayor. "In the first place, I will wait until the legislation has been all fixed up. I see that it was necessary for the Legislature to pass a new bill last night for the purpose of correcting an error in the original bill. Even this caused some delay, but I don't think this bill will come before me.

"I will take all these applications home with me a week from next Saturday, and spend the evening and perhaps a part of the next day after church time in weeding them out. Then I will know better how I stand."

Chief of Police Byrnes called on the Mayor yesterday forenoon and had a talk with him. When the Mayor was asked what this visit meant, he said:

"I am bothered a great deal with complaints from soda-water stand owners, who say the police drive them off the sidewalks. I did not quite understand the situation and I sent for Mr. Byrnes to have a talk with him about it. I am very glad I did, for, you know, I have never yet had a private chat with the Chief."

T. P. Swaine of 89 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind., sent a letter to the Mayor yesterday stating that he had found a lady's handkerchief with a number of rings in it at Manhattan Beach Sunday, and asking that the Mayor aid him in finding the owner.

Mayor Strong has consented to a modification of the civil service rules, so that two additional engineers instead of one can be employed by the Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. This was done to facilitate the work of laying out the proposed concourse and driveway in the annexed district.

A VICTORY FOR WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

The State Committeeman Controls the Penitentiary Commission.

ALBANY, May 14.—State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., won another victory over the Wilson-Burlingame, or anti-Platt, faction of the local Republicans to-day.

The Governor has in his hands the new Albany Penitentiary Commission bill. This provides for three Commissioners—the District Attorney, (Mr. Burlingame,) the County Clerk, (Mr. Walsh,) and a man to be named by the President of the Board of Supervisors. Darius Rundell, who has held the office of President of the Supervisors for two years, was favorable to Mr. Burlingame, and an effort was made to hold him in office until after the Governor should approve the Penitentiary bill. Under the old law it was provided that the Supervisors shall meet on the second Tuesday of May and elect a President and Clerk. The Spring election was done away with this year, and the Wilson-Burlingame faction contended that Mr. Rundell held office until the new Board of Supervisors is elected. Despite this contention, the board held its annual meeting to-day and elected James H. Blessing President by the unanimous vote of the Republicans.

It is understood that Mr. Blessing will name as the third member of the Penitentiary Commission Edgar L. Barclay of Knox, a Barnes man. County Clerk Walsh is under Mr. Barnes's influence, and thus a majority of the commission is secured by the State Committeeman.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE STATE

Annual Report of the Board of Assessors to the Legislature.

ALBANY, May 14.—The State Board of Assessors will to-morrow submit its annual report for 1894 to the Legislature. It shows that the total amount of property in the State of New-York for the year 1894, as assessed by the local assessors, was $4,403,776,127. It was divided as follows: Real estate, $3,841,582,748; personal property, $562,193,379. Of the personal property so assessed, $111,693,960 was corporate property not subject to taxation locally for State purposes, so that the aggregate of personal property in the State for that year subject to taxation locally for State purposes was $450,499,419.

The total amount of property, both real and personal, subject to taxation locally for all purposes was $4,292,082,167. The total increase in the taxable property locally for all purposes was $92,200,109, divided as follows: Real estate, $79,903,384; personal property, $12,296,746.

INSIDE THE STORE

it is genial enough, even if there is umbrella weather outside. You can be almost as much at home here as in your own house. And it's like going to a Fair, beside.

SILVERWARE

has entirely new space on the first floor. Fittings just as we would have them; stock almost as you would have it. Even the prices have been made in your interest.

If we chose from the work of but one company you could have only the output of one set of brains to pick from. That is the usual way. But we have a market for every Silverware manufacturer, no matter where he is—if his goods are worthy and his prices low enough. We select here and there whatever seems most tempting, passing by the mistakes and the commonplace shapes that are sure to occur in every manufactory. We take only the choicest, and in plated ware only quadruple plate—the very finest and best for wear.

We mean that this Silverware store of ours shall grow to be one of the foremost in this country. It is next to the new carriage entrance on the Fourth Avenue side.

This dozen or so of prices is haphazard.

Tea Sets, 5 pieces, beautiful designs, quadruple plate, very rich, $9.50 set.
Water Pitchers, quadruple plate, newest designs, $1.95.
Ice Water Sets, with tray, goblets, fine quality, $4.45.
Waiters and Trays, 95c to $1.95.
Fruit Dishes, newest styles, $1.95.
Salad Bowls, new designs, $1.95.
Butter Dishes; very pretty, $1.
Spoon holders, engraved or satin, $1.95.
Cake Baskets, new, very desirable, $1.95.
Bake Dishes, with linings of porcelain, unbreakable, $4.25.
Silver plate Tureens, $4.15.
Knife Rests, 45c.
Silver plate Hair Brushes, repousse work, $2.35.
Puff Boxes, with puff, 50c.
Hand Mirrors, $2.35.
Shoe Horns, 85c.
Jewel Caskets, 50c.
Tea Spoons, 90c set
Dessert and Table Spoons and Forks, $1.50 the set.

And everything in silver.

All sorts of engraving is done on the premises.

Tenth Street.

CLEAN THE CARPET

without taking it up. They say the Jewel Carpet Renovator takes the dust and dirt from carpet or rug, restores colors, raises the nap and leaves it soft as when new. Seems too good to be true. We believe it is true. A 25c cake will clean 20 yds. of carpet.

Basement.

UMBRELLAS

Dark green silk. Last lot that the silk will make. No better silk made for the purpose. Close rolled, lock paragon frames, newest hardwood handles, golf and Prince of Wales hooks. Nobbiest walking Umbrellas, nothing better for wear, $3. If in assorted colors they'd be $7 and $8.

Broadway.

FEATHER BOAS

Real ostrich feather Boas, lustrous, full, fluffy. Nothing so stylish, so beautifying, so saving for the throat. Takes the place of a heavy, bulky garment. 50 of them, regular $10 kind at $5.90.

Broadway.

SOME SILKMAKERS

would never have gone so far had they seen the slough ahead. Now they're glad to let us tempt you to help them.

At 48c the yd.—50 pieces Lyons printed Pongee, black and colored grounds; 65c grade.
1,500 yds. 24 in. Gauffre Crepons, eight different shades; formerly sold at 75c.
At 68c the yd.—1,000 yds. 19 in. Swiss striped Taffeta; 85c grade.
500 yds. 21 in. check Taffetas, six colors.
1,000 yds. 21 in. colored Jacquard Taffetas, good value at 85c.
At $1.15 the yd.—In our Black Silk Department we are showing a 24 in. black figured Grenadine, beautiful designs, with satin stripes; $1.50 grade.
At $1.25 the yd.—High grade printed Taffetas; goods imported to sell at $1.75 and $2.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS

We point out here and there a lot. Take the rest for granted—anything you care to find.

2,000 Suitings, nattiest styles and choicest Spring colorings. Odd lots, three or four colors to a style, 20 different weaves, cheap at 40 and 50c; take them at 30c.
1,500 yds. American all-wool Cheviots, 50 in., designs and shadings, copied from latest English, Scotch and German effects—neat mixtures, checks and bouretted weaves, the 75c kind at 45c.
2,000 yds. all-wool and silk-and-wool striped De Beige and fine French Twill Suitings, all of this season's newest tints—for traveling or street gown. Look cool and are dainty. Imported to sell at $1.25, we say 75c.

In and Near Rotunda.

HANDKERCHIEFS

That Handkerchief store of ours is becoming a town wonder.

Men's pure linen, hemstitched Handkerkerchiefs, fine quality, large size, 19c each.
Pure linen, hand embroidered, fancy stitched, fancy revere, fancy block Handkerchiefs, on the finest quality of linen, not quite perfect—a missed thread here, a small pin dot there. And so 25c each instead of $1.

Broadway.

MOURNING VEILS

They say there's nothing in town like the assortment we show—so many kinds, so many of a kind. We give extra thought to them, to lifting qualities, quantities and littleing prices.

Notice these silk grenadine Veils—plain or hemstitched borders. Made in Lyons to our order. Soft as an old silk handkerchief—and about one-third less than usual prices.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

WITH THE SHOES

Step by step getting toward where we want it. And every step in your interest.

Women's seamless Oxfords, very fine kid, hand-sewed soles, broad toes with tips, regular $4 shoes. But style is not of the best, so we say half price, $2 pair.
Women's laced and button Boots, tan and black, odd sizes of each, but all sizes in the lot, $4 to $6 grades, $2.60.
Tan Goat Shoes with solid soles, hand welts, neat shapes, excellent for wear; Misses', $2; Children's, $1.65.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

WASH DRESS GOODS

5,000 yds. fine Scotch Chambrays, delicate stripes of pink, blue, green, and tan, the 20c grade at 10c.
3,000 yds. Scotch Ginghams, this season's goods, the 30c grade, at 14c.
Fine imported Lawns, all the newest colorings, at 12½c.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co. — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

OPPOSITION TO A CABLE ROAD

Justice Ingraham Reserves Decision in the Twenty-third Street Case.

Argument was heard yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Ingraham, on the motion to make permanent the injunctions restraining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from connecting its Lexington Avenue branch with its main line at Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

The temporary injunctions were granted on the applications of Susan W. D'Heuteville, owner of the Bartholdi Hotel property, and Gen. John Watts Kearny. Broadway had been excavated to a considerable extent, almost from Twenty-third to Twenty-second Street, when the work was stopped by the injunctions.

Col. William Jay and Mr. Malby appeared in support of the injunctions, and they were opposed by Elihu Root and Mr. Clark.

Col. Jay said that if the proposed connection is made on Broadway, in accordance with the plans and specifications, there will be two additional tracks on Broadway between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, and a short curve around which the cars will have to run at a rapid rate of speed. The tracks will be within ten feet of the Hotel Bartholdi, declared the lawyer, and, as this place is a very busy thoroughfare, the operation of the cars will be dangerous to life and limb.

Col. Jay contended that the method of making the connections with the Broadway line was not the best that could be adopted at that point, as it took up much valuable space on the east side of Broadway, which the public had a right to have the use of, and that the company did not have the right to use cable power for the Lexington Avenue line. He asserted that this Lexington Avenue line was not an extension or branch, within the meaning of the statute, but an independent line, and that it could not be constructed or operated without the consent of the abutting propery owners, which, he declared, had not been secured. Nor had the Supreme Court been asked to appoint Commissioners to decide upon the advisability of the construction of the road, concluded Col. Jay.

In opposition to the injunction, it was shown that the company had received permission to change its motive power, and had also obtained consents of property owners for the building of the road. Under its old charter, supported by special charters, the company has the right to make the connections at this point, and the plans have been approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, as well as by the Common Council. Affidavits were presented to show that cable power is the best motive power that can possibly be used, and also to prove that the plans for the connections at Broadway and Twenty-third Street have been approved by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and the engineer of the Broadway Road.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Justice Ingraham said that the only question before him was whether the road had the right to construct the connection. If it had, he would not grant the injunction. In view of the excavations in the street, and the inconvenience which the public has been put to by the unsettled condition of affairs at that point, and also in view of the fact that this is a public improvement, he said that it might possibly be better to allow the tracks to be constructed and the street restored to its proper condition, and let the company run the risk of having a judgment granted against it on the trial requiring it to take up the tracks again. However, he said, he would examine the question before giving a decision.

On the return of the order to show cause, granted last Monday to Meyer Feuchtwanger of 717 Lexington Avenue, in which a temporary injunction was asked to restrain the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from operating a cable road in front of Feuchtwanger's premises, Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday granted the relief asked for, in the shape of a temporary injunction. H. A. Robinson, counsel for the road, asked that the matter go over to May 21, which was granted, with the injunction running in the meantime.

EMERGENCY RATION FOR THE ARMY

Boards to be Convened to Decide on Materials and Form of Package.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There is talk of an emergency ration for the army, and Secretary Lamont will soon appoint a board to consider the proposition made by the Commissary General of Subsistence, who says in an official report:

While no army in the world is so well supplied with food as is ours, there is believed to be still wanting ixn our service a special and distinctive ration, (for use in substitution of the ordinary ration,) to be carried on the person of the soldier on emergent occasions, where transportation is limited or is not available. Such a ration should combine the qualities of wholesomeness, palatability, proper nutritive value, and portability, and should, in addition, possess good-keeping qualities.

The subject has been for some time under consideration in this office, but, before being willing to make any definite recommendation as to the form and character of the ration which should be officially adopted, I would wish that the officers of the line—those who command troops and who know intimately their wants—should become interested in the matter, and their aid and cooperation in making a choice of such a ration secured. With this object in view, therefore, I would respectfully recommend that the several department commanders may each be instructed to convene a board, to consist of one officer of the Subsistence Department, one officer of the Medical Department, and three officers of the line, to consider and recommend a proper ration for troops operating in emergencies; and that for the sake of uniformity of action, these several boards should be directed to give consideration to the following points, viz.: (1) The component parts of the ration, selected with reference to wholesomeness and proper nutritive values, and to the portability of the ration as a whole; (2) acceptability for taste; (3) keep qualities; (4) weight of each ration, and the kind, size, and form of package in which put up for the convenience of use and of carriage on the person; (5) directions for use by the soldiers; (6) number of rations to be carried on the person, and the maximum number that may be so carried; (7) whether to be habitually carried by the soldier as a part of his outfit, or to be issued only for emergent occasions.

If, after the reports have been received by the Commanding General, it should be found that there are material differences of opinion, it is suggested that a board of officers be convened at Washington to reconcile these differences, if practicable. I also recommend that a sum not exceeding $100 from subsistence fund, may be assigned to each board to meet the expenses of materials, and the preparation thereof in the experiments necessary to be made by it.

The Sweeny Hotel Sale Postponed.

The sale of Sweeny's Hotel, on Park Row, which was advertised by the Sheriff for yesterday, has been postponed until May 28.

The interest of Charles D. Sweeny was to be sold under an execution for $2,440 against him in favor of H. H. Hamaker.

The hotel property was bought in 1853 by the late Daniel Sweeny, the father of the present proprietors.

The Blow May Kill Smith.

Frederick Smith of 42 Sheriff Street hit Jacob Smelovitch of 75 Columbia Street on the head with a hatchet yesterday while quarreling at Columbia and Rivington Streets.

It is thought that Smelovitch will die from the wound.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL ATGLEN, MICHIGAN AND PACIFIC Avs.—Heated; $8 to $10 a week; booklet mailed. J. M. REED.

Boarding Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

136 EAST 18th, NEAR IRVING Place.—Bachelor apartment; large, cool rooms; bath; $7; private. Janitor.

308 WEST 35th ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; front and back parlor; all new; convenient to all theatres.

Excursions.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's

Personally Conducted Tour
TO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LAST TOUR OF THE SEASON LEAVES NEW-YORK 11 A. M. May 23, arriving New-York, on return trip, evening of May 25.
EXPERIENCED TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON
will accompany party throughout.
RATE, COVERING ALL EXPENSES,
$14.50

For itineraries or further particulars apply to Ticket Agents, or to Tourist Agent at 1,196 Broadway, New-York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M. (No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 349 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 140 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 50 Beaver St., N. Y.
On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor,
W. K. HILL, Manager.
Mr. W. K. Hill will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, and at his office, 8 Park Place, for one week, beginning May 20, after he will be pleased to meet interested parties, or if desired will call at residence.

White Mountains.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON,
White Mountains, N. H.
Open last of June.
Through parlor cars from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.
Address until June,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.
Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.
TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.
SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 26TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of
J. H. KING,
of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE FIRST.
Among the Spring attractions are Golf, Drag Hunting, Boating, Bicycling, Driving, and Tennis.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HATHAWAY INN,
Darlington, (Deal Beach, N. J.)
Completely new and modern.
The most beautiful spot on the Jersey coast. Seashore and country combined. Address
HATHAWAY INN COMPANY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
OPENS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE,
52 Broadway, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. S. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers of The Times

NEW-YORK.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Millbrook Inn,
Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address,
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

1,000 ISLANDS.
Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE,
BABYLON, L. I., ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Entire new force of first-class attendants insures service of highest efficiency. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Prop.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

MANHANSET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Opens June 27. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321, Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Saratoga.

Pure air, pure water, medicinal springs, lovely drives, inspiring scenery—
THAT'S SARATOGA.
A home-like hotel, unsurpassed cuisine, white waiters, late dinners, delightful society—
THAT'S THE WINDSOR.
Rooms, with board, $4 a day and upward. Write for descriptive booklet.
R. G. SMYTH, Manager.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL "THE AMERICAN,"
(BRUNSWICK.)
NOW OPEN, 15th SEASON.
GEORGE A. FARNHAM.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A family hotel noted for its excellent table. Ten minutes' walk from Saratoga. Large shady lawns. Modern sanitary plumbing. $10 to $17.50 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

Catskills.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains,
OPENS JUNE 27. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY.
Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address S. J. CORNELL, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and 36th St., New-York City.

Adirondacks.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
GLEN SUMMIT, PA.
2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager,
at IMPERIAL HOTEL, New-York City, TUESDAYS until June 5. Write for booklet.

NOW OPEN.
THE KITTATINNY.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite SPRING, SUMMER, and AUTUMN RESORT is less than three hours from New-York via D., L. & W. R. R. Send for circular.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

PAXINOSA INN
AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

RHODE ISLAND.

"A SUMMER AT SEA."
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean, having all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea water baths, &c. Address
F. C. CUNDALL, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
Opens June 15. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains; every attraction. Write for circular and rates.
E. E. PIERCE, Prop., Salisbury, Vt.

Hotels.

GERLACH,
228 rooms, with bath; delightfully cool; tiled halls; ventilation perfect; Summer rates; European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.50 per day and upward; rooms in suites for family parties.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
The favorite family h

BENEVOLENT HOTEL MEN

Interesting Meeting of Their Mutual Benefit Association.

B. H. YARD ELECTED AS PRESIDENT

Address by E. A. Thayer, the Retiring President—Aid for the Family of Conor T. Jones—Fun at Palmer's.

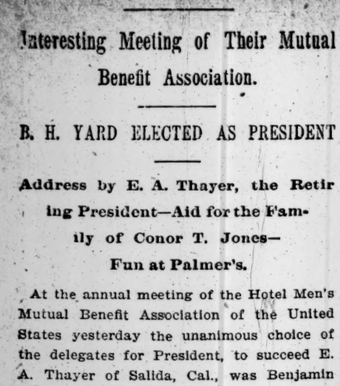
At the annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States yesterday the unanimous choice of the delegates for President, to succeed E. A. Thayer of Salida, Cal., was Benjamin H. Yard of the Arverne Hotel, Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

The meeting was of the most harmonious and gratifying character. All the reports as to the financial condition of the association were satisfactory, and the amount of mortuary benefits was increased from $1,200 to $1,500 without dissent. Some of the addresses that were made were ardent in cordiality and fraternal spirit, and there was an affecting incident due to the provision made for the family of the late Conor T. Jones of Elberon, N. J.

The only proposition voted down was one to admit as members of the association the managers and stewards of clubs having restaurants. This question was settled without controversial debate.

The business meeting at Delmonico's was retarded by an executive session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When the open annual meeting was called to order President Thayer was in the chair, with First Vice President H. H. Brockway on his right and Walter Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer, on his left.

Courtesies of the platform were extended to and accepted by E. L. Merrifield, President of the New-York Hotel Association; E. M. Tierney, President of the New-York State Association; D. C. Shears, President



E. L. Merrifield,
President of the New-York City Hotel Association.

of the Ohio Association; S. P. Clark, President of the Denver Association; W. H. La Pointe, President of the Massachusetts Association; F. E. Parker, President of the Connecticut Association; G. W. Lynch, President of the Southern California Association, and Frank Upman, President of the Chicago Association.

Mr. Lynch was received with such hearty demonstrations of recognition and esteem that he was formally introduced and made a short address of compliment and thanks, and Mr. Merrifield spoke happily in welcome.

President Thayer's Address.

President Thayer, in his annual address, said:

"Fellow-Members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States: It is hard for me to express the pleasure I feel to-day, standing before you as President of an association of which I am justly proud.

"I know it is a short time only that I shall have that honor, but while the few hours last I shall continue to feel proud of the position to which you elected me one year ago. The year has gone quickly, indeed, it seems but a few months since I had the pleasure of welcoming you to my own State, and the privilege of assisting in your entertainment.

"As I look over this assembly of associates there are some faces I miss, but I am happy to say that death has claimed but few of our members, and that the year has been a most happy one in this respect. It is with sorrow and deep regret that I speak of the death of our late brother, James W. Scott, who passed from this life in April last. Mr Scott was looked upon as the father of our association, and, I am told, was the first man to suggest the formation of this organization. His name will ever have an honored place among us."

Mr. Thayer also paid tributes to the memory of Herbert M. Kinsley and others who have passed away since the last meeting, and continued:

But while we have life, let us live. And I know of no body of men who enjoy living more. We're all pretty sure of getting enough to sustain life, for the chef's our friend, and looks out for the "old man" when he sends in his order. But it is not alone the chef who looks after our welfare. There is, without exception, a most generous cordiality existing among the members of this organization, as I can testify by personal experience. And there is great pleasure and benefit to be derived from being a member of this society. It is to assist and to help each other, to hold out the right hand of fellowship, and make a man feel that he has friends while living; and, after he leaves the ranks of our company, to join a larger one on the other side, it will be a gratifying thought to know he is not leaving the dear ones entirely dependent. He knows that this association will see that the insurance that is his due will be paid to the one to whom his wish is directed.

President Thayer was earnest in setting forth the opportunity of safe and sure life insurance afforded by the Hotel Men's Association, and urged on all entitled to membership to take advantage of it, dwelling on the fate of Conor T. Jones of Elberon, who allowed his right to lapse. But for the warm-heartedness and generosity of some members his family would have mourned in abject poverty.

Growth of the Association.

Continuing, Mr. Thayer said:

I think that we can consider the past year one of the most prosperous in our organization. [Cheers.] We have added a large number to our membership, some 221, and our death loss, considering the number of its members, is the smallest of any previous year; consequently, our assessments are very light. A feeling of "goodwill toward man" exists among us. Indeed, I do not know of the slightest illwill of one member toward another.

It is a source of great gratification to me, as I retire from the Presidency to which you elected me, that I am able to leave it in the present happy and prosperous condition, and thank the Board of Directors and members of our society for their earnest endeavors in bringing about such a happy result.

And while I am expressing my gratitude to you, I wish to extend it, also, to the press for its great kindness to our association.

We who come from the far West feel a pleasure in being here that words of mine would but poorly convey. We do not come in large numbers, but we come with the anticipated pleasure of a year, ready to enjoy every hour of our stay. We have felt since last May, when you honored us with a visit, that a firmer tie was formed between the hotel men of the East and of the West, which, if possible, made this association stronger in numbers and in the acquaintance of men ambitious to make their hotels fair samples of some of the best in your Eastern cities.

"As for myself, I am more than happy to meet you in this beautiful city. The very name of New-York has in it a ring of pleasure that I love. It is the metropolis of America, and every American should be proud of it.

"I know all New-Yorkers are. And I do not blame the distinguished member from this city who last May was heard to say, after he had passed over some of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, 'Well, Wash, this is grand, this is wonderful, but we're long way from home, and I'll be mighty glad to see old Jersey City ferry again.'" (Applause).

F. W. Rice, editor of the Daily National Hotel Reporter, Chicago, presented for the Board of Directors a most satisfactory report on the beneficiary element of the organization.

Finances of the Organization.

The report of Walter Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer, was presented for the year ending May 1, 1895, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand		$10,296.30
Special fund	$684.33	
Reinstatement	56.50	
Transfer of beneficiaries	9.00	
Initiation fees	825.00	
Too-late account	72.50	
Special expense No. 12	1,032.00	
Applications	1,139.00	
Mortuary fund	21,317.50	
Individual accounts	320.50	
		25,456.33
Total		$35,752.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special fund		$44.50
General fund		377.85
Expense account		1,366.58
Too-late account		56.50
Applications		1,023.00
Mortuary fund—		
Henry T. Fulton	$1,785.00	
Charles A. Jarvis	1,789.50	
John E. Mulford	1,789.50	
Mark H. Irish	1,200.00	
Stuart Kennedy	1,200.00	
Alfred A. Jones	1,200.00	
George W. Cross	1,200.00	
E. W. Cobb	1,200.00	
F. J. Lewis	1,700.00	
George R. Knill	1,500.00	
Freder'k Schlessinger	1,200.00	
John O'Donnel	1,200.00	
George E. Smith	1,200.00	
M. W. Hutchinson	1,200.00	
Willis A. Forbes	1,200.00	
Thomas Converse	1,200.00	
Charles Miller	1,200.00	
M. F. Brenton	1,200.00	
Charles D. Smith	1,200.00	
William D. Storey	1,200.00	
		26,564.00
Individual accounts		339.50
Balance		6,080.70
Total		$35,752.63

Membership May 1, 1894		1,014
Admitted	207	
Reinstated	14	
		221
Total		1,235
Dropped for non-payment	96	
Died	11	
		107
Present membership		1,128

Ninety-seven honorary members. Incrase, 114.

AMOUNTS BELONGING TO THE DIFFERENT FUNDS.

Special fund		$639.83
General fund		2,805.95
Reinstatements		56.50
Expense account	$1,368.58	
Transfer of beneficiary		9.00
Initiation fees		825.00
Too-late account		16.00
Special expense No 12		1,032.00
Applications		116.00
Mortuary fund		1,843.00
Personal accounts		104.00
Balance	6,080.70	
	$7,447.28	$7,447.28

Fund on hand deposited as follows:

Commercial Loan and Trust Co.	$4,074.99
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	1,863.33
Cash, checks and drafts in hand	142.38
Total	$6,080.70

Total amounts paid in benefits since organization, $283,546.

Supplementing the report was this statement:

"In conclusion, I desire to make the following explanation showing what disposition may be made of the balance, $6,080.70, on hand as reported by the statement: Since May 1 there has been paid out of this balance $1,200 for death loss and $89.60 for expenses. There is in the special fund (accumulated from honorary membership fees and accrued interest on the same) $1,863.33, $1,200 of which is held to comply with the laws under which we are incorporated. We also have to the credit of members who have deposited amounts to meet future assessments, $104. These four amounts make a total of $3,256.93, leaving a balance of $2,823.77, which is available for death losses, (three of which have already been reported.) But from this latter sum it will be necessary to deduct a sufficient amount to pay the current expenses of the association."

John Willy made the report of the Finance Committee that an examination of the accounts revealed all in a satisfactory condition, and the convention accepted and approved of all the reports.

Mr. Merrifield's Pleasing Announcement.

E. L. Merrifield, President of the New-York City Hotel Association, made the gallant announcement that not only were the wives, daughters, sweethearts, and other women folk of the delegates invited and expected guests at the luncheon tendered by George C. Boldt at the Waldorf, but to generally participate in all the pleasures to which the members of the sterner sex had been invited. Mr. Merrifield was so heartily applauded that he seated himself blushing.

Amendments to the constitution were in order, and that increasing the mortuary benefit from $1,200 to $1,500 was passed without debate. It will have to be finally decided on at the meeting of the association at the Great Northern Hotel at Chicago next Saturday. The amendment to make club managers and students eligible for membership when the club has a restaurant, was advocated by Messrs. Rice and Shears. There was no debate, but when the question was put it was lost, and the amendment was withdrawn.

B. H. Yard Elected President.

After a recess, Mr. Brockway announced that nominations for officers were in order.

James H. Breslin, in naming Benjamin H. Yard to succeed E. A. Thayer, was eloquent in talking of his candidate's many qualifications for the office. Mr. Breslin told of the succor Mr. Yard gave the family of Conor T. Jones, and said that the association needed such a man to lead it, a man with a heart, a man with a head. This was greeted with loud cheers.

F. W. Rice, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Yard, said he spoke for the Western delegates. When the association was started, one of the first men to rally round the flag was Mr. Yard. He was always interested in the association, and in this case the office had sought the man. "The only thing against him," said Mr. Rice, in conclusion, "is that he was once a member of the New-Jersey Legislature." [Laughter.]

When the nomination of Mr. Yard was put to the convention his election was unanimous and emphatic to a flattering degree, and the announcement of the result was received with such demonstrations of good will and satisfaction that he was called to the platform.

Mr. Yard exhibited emotion in returning thanks for the evidence of trust given him, and said that only within a few minutes had he realized how great a man may become. Some are born great, he remarked, some achieve greatness, others have greatness thrust upon them.

"I am," he continued, "now training in the latter class." [Cheers..]

Referring to the allusion made to his legislative career, Mr. Yard said that in New-Jersey they have what they call a third house, whose headquarters are behind the members' seats, and where citizens roam about. Perhaps he was seen there looking after high license or local option, but he forbore to analyze further. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Yard said that he accepted the office voted to him with a due sense of its responsibilities and expectations, not hoping to be able to do more than his predecessors. In his case, actions must speak louder than words. [Applause.]

Benjamin H. Yard was born in Trenton, N. J., Jan 1, 1843. He began hotel keeping at the Beach House, Sea Girt, N. J., in 1876. He had the Avon Inn at Avon, N. J., in 1884 and 1885, the Monmouth House, at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., in 1886 and 1887, and the Indian Harbor Hotel, at Greenwich, Conn., from 1888 to 1894 inclusive. This season he has the Arverne Hotel, at Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

When nominations for Vice Presidents were made, Mr. Rice said that what would be done at the meeting would have to be ratified at Chicago on Saturday, so that it would be better to only express a sense of sentiment in regard to the First Vice President and leave the selection of the others to Chicago. This was agreed to, and the nomination of George W. Lynch of Southern California, which was seconded by Mr. Shears, for First Vice President, was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Lynch, in returning thanks for the distinction, said that he would endeavor in the coming year from the California side of the house to have a bigger representation for the section than it has now.

Walter Barnes was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer by acclamation, accompanied by many complimentary references to his long services, fidelity, and ability.

Board of Directors Chosen.

This Board of Directors was elected:

C. C. Hilton, the Wellington, Chicago.
L. E. Howard, Transit House, Chicago.
Jewett Wilcox, Hotel Riverview, Kankakee, Ind.
F. W. Rice, Chicago.
E. S. Pinney, New Morton House, Hammond, Ind.
H. J. Bohn, Chicago.
W. H. Worth.
G. De M. Sherman, Chicago.

The question of the place for holding the next annual convention was then discussed. An invitation from M. S. Gibson to select Lookout Mountain was made in hearty terms, and the attractions of the locality were temptingly set forth. The invitation brought out a ringing and patriotic indorsement from Editor Rice.

G. W. Lynch, in tendering the hospitalities of Los Angeles, said that an itinerary had been prepared which took in from Southern California to San Francisco.

"The gates," said Mr. Lynch, with most cordial emphasis, "are all wide open in expectation of your coming, and we sincerely hope that you will give us favorable consideration."

Mr. Lynch's invitation was seconded by Prof. G. Wharton James of the Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles, who thrilled the convention by the wealth of his eloquence in describing the wonders and beauties of the Western land.

"You will, if you go there," he said, "realize that there Italy and Switzerland shake hands. And when your visit is over, and you start back, you will say: 'Viva California!' All promises have been fulfilled and our fondest anticipations have been realized.'"

The vote of the convention was that its next annual reunion be at Los Angeles.

Aid for C. T. Jones's Family.

Under the head of new business, Mr. Rice performed a pleasant duty in handing to President-elect Yard two checks of $833.25 each, one for the widow and the other for the boy of the late Conor T. Jones.

Mr. Rice related touchingly the facts of Mr. Jones's death, and the way in which Mr. Yard aided his bereaved family. Nearly $2,500 had been collected for them through Mr. Yard and an appeal in The Daily National Hotel Reporter.

Mr. Yard's emotion prevented him from replying for some time. He said that the drafts handed to him were evidence that Mr. Jones must have been closer than a brother to the members of the association. In the annals of such institutions this case stood without a parallel. An organization that could be prompted to such humanitarianism was destined to continue in prosperity.

Luncheon at the Waldorf.

About 300 delegates and more than 100 of their women folk lunched at the Waldorf. Chef Surdez received carte blanche from Proprietor George C. Boldt, and the following menu gives an idea of the luxury and completeness of the entertainment:

CHAUD.

Gombaut Passé en Tasse.
Croquette Panachée à la Waldorf.
Ris-de-Veau à la Surdez.
Soufflé au Fromage.
Brissotin de Volaille Fantaisie.

FROID.

Consommé en Gelée.
Crabes à la Diable.
Pigeonneau de Philadelphie.
Timbale de Paté de Foie Gras.
Moyannaise de Volaille.
Sallade de Homard.
Sandwich de Crabes Mous.
Sandwich Assortis.

ENTREMETS SUCRES.

Glaces Fruits Varies.
Biscuit Bellevue.
Pettis Fours.
Thé Glacé.
Café Frappé.

A Visit to "Little Christopher."

The guess of E. L. Merrifield, mine host of the Continental, on Monday, that none of the members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association would be safe when the topical fellow at Palmer's started his "gags" was correct.

The pre-emption of about 400 seats by the association resulted in a full house for "Little Christopher" last night. Nearly every delegate escorted a woman in handsome toilet to the theatre, and the company played to the occupants of the seats taken by the association, and won encouraging applause and encores.

The fun began in the second act, when Alexander Clarke or the "Bey of Barataria," came on the stage wearing a singular pasteboard badge, which was soon discovered to bear the initials "H. M. M. B. A.," and his first victim in topical allusion was the boniface of the Gilsey House. Charles Bigelow as O'Hoolegan was making his exit when Clarke exclaimed:

"Hold on there with your oratory, Jim Breslin. We've got two more days to fill up in yet."

This very naturally brought down the house, and Mr. Breslin, who was in a stage box, retreated, and Mr. Merrifield, who was in the next box, looked anxious. His turn was to come soon.

Clarke, in introducing Living Picture No. 3, "Wine, Woman, and Song," announced: "How he looked after his return from the last convention at Denver," by E. L. Merrifield."

Other allusions were:

"Two girls resting after being put through a dance by Horace Brockway of the Ashland House"; "He Kissed me," or at his favorite pastime," by A. L. Ashman; "Wine, woman, and song, with an accent on the wine, or keep it Mum," by Fred Palmer.

At the end of the pictures A. C. Foster, when the curtains were drawn aside, was announced as a speaking picture, and he recited a poem by Douglas A. Levien, entitled, "Greeting to the Hotel Men's Benevolent Association." One part was:

But not in fame or fortune only lies
The Yankee landlord's most alluring prize.
This great association here to-night
Enshrined in friendship and with beauty bright,
Scattering its benefits with liberal hand—
Spreading its blessing freely through the land—
Smoothing the brow of care—assuaging pain,
And making those who sorrow smile again,
Gilds the American hotel man's name
With something nobler far than wealth or fame.

Honor to all who aid with willing hearts
Those who are stricken by affliction's darts.
Honor to all whose sympathy is shown
Not by a genial fellowship alone,
Not by a gay carouse when skies are bright,
But by a relief in sorrow's gloomy night.

Thus the association's proudest boast
Is not so much of glory as a host,
As of the broad philanthropy whose plan
Is to promote humanity in man,
Making its members a fraternal band
And spreading blessings throughout all the land.

Mr. Foster was loudly cheered.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

? !

Young man fourteen years old or more, shall we help you decide between readymade and tailor-made clothes?

Buy a suit here; expect it to be just right; if it isn't, bring it back. Then go to a tailor.

We'd say "Go to the tailor first," if we thought he'd give your money back.

Suppose you had a light overcoat. Would you wear it today?

Send for our book on clothes.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TOUR OF A CIGAR FACTORY.

Souvenirs Presented to Delegates by the Hilson Company.

The New-England delegation of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, accompanied by their women folk, made a tour of inspection through the cigar factory of the Hilson Company yesterday afternoon.

They were the invited guests of Asher Heyneman, of Boston, the New-England representative of the firm. Mr. Heyneman is an honorary member of the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association, and under his guidance the party was given an insight into the manufacture of cigars in all its various details.

The party arrived at the factory, First Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, in carriages, at 4 o'clock, and spent an hour and a half in viewing the establishment and receiving souvenirs specially prepared for the occasion by the firm. Max Hilson, Asher Heyneman, and Lewis Meyers escorted the guests through the factory and explained the workings of the different departments.

The visitors were shown through the packing department, the Spanish department, the bunch making and wrapping department, and the stripping and casing rooms.

The visitors were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis, G. W. Foster, S. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pattison, G. A. Devanall, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Peiren, C. F. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hale, Charles Ryonson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tessiar, James Clair, S. P. Fales, C. W. Parker, George Francis, Albert Geiger, James K. Fagin, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morandi, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Risteen, Miss Risteen, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Risteen, Charles H. Thayer, L. E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Asher Heyneman, all of Boston.

James T. Dunn of New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gibson and daughter of Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Barker and J. H. Barker of Holyoke, Mass.; C. T. Sheehan of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marsh of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Warren of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bowers of Hartford, Conn.; E. E. Martin and C. C. Butler of Auburndale, Mass.; J. F. Mack of Nantucket, Mass.; Charles E. Mayo of Holyoke, Mass.

On behalf of the delegation F. S. Risteen, ex-President of the Massachusetts Association, thanked the firm for the pleasant reception, after which the souvenirs, consisting of an individual box of perfectos, packed in silver foil, especially for the occasion, and cigar cutters, cigar cases, and lizard skin memorandum books were presented to each member of the party.

A YEAR'S WORK FOR TEMPERANCE

The National Society Observes Its Anniversary and Declares Against Sunday Saloons.

The thirtieth anniversary of the National Temperance Society was celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday. The annual report was presented by the Rev. Albert G. Lawson, D. D., for the society, showing the work of the year and the progress of the cause in every department of work.

The total receipts of the society for the year ending April 30, 1895, were $38,170.14, of which $29,308.45 was from publications, and $8,861.69 from donations, legacies, and invested funds. The total expenses were $38,075.18.

Gen. O. O. Howard declined to serve a second term as President, and the society, after passing a resolution of regret and gratitude, elected as his successor Joshua L. Bailey of Pennsylvania. Among the numerous Vice Presidents are many men of prominence. W. D. Porter was elected Treasurer.

A resolution was passed expressive of regret at the death of John N. Stearns, who for more than twenty-five years was the society's Corresponding Secretary and Publishing Agent.

The society protested in resolutions against the Sunday opening of saloons, declared that the time is ripe for a federation of all the temperance forces of the land, and that it would take the initiative in securing a National Temperance Advisory Board, and expressed approval of the action of Bishop Watterson of Ohio when he withdrew his approbation from any and every Catholic society or branch or division thereof in his diocese that has a liquor dealer or saloonkeeper at its head or anywhere among its officers."

DR. MACARTHUR RECEIVES $5,000

Presented to Him at the Close of the Three Days' Jubilee Services.

The three days' jubilee services in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur's ordination in the ministry of the Baptist Church were closed last night in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, of which Dr. MacArthur is the pastor.

Deacon Lewis C. King had a surprise for the pastor, when, during his farewell remarks in behalf of the congregation, he handed the Doctor a check for $5,000, as a token of the congregation's regard.

The Rev. Edward Judson, D. D.; the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. Faunce delivered five-minute addresses in tribute of Dr. MacArthur's work.

In a brief speech, Dr. MacArthur thanked everybody, and an informal reception followed.

Don't run the risk of your Cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your Cold at once with the help of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good healing medicine for all Coughs, Sore Lungs, and Throats.—Advertisement.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV., AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

A month ago we thought we had made up too many light colored Business Suits, but now that Fashion has decreed that light colors are good form we are (pardon the slang) "right in it."

Scotch Homespuns, Tweeds, and Cheviots are the favorites, and we show a creditable assortment—$14 to $25.

White and Fancy Flannel odd Coats, Vests, and Trousers (slightly soiled) at less than half price to make them go quick.

Imported Lisle Underwear, Blue and Tan, $1.00 per suit; easily worth double.

Silk Suspenders, Special, 3 pair $1.00.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

DUNN SAYS
The weather will be RAINY and WARMER to-day.

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS and those who are preparing their country and seashore homes for occupancy, will read with profit each one of the following cluster of Bargains:

DINNER SETS.

We will place on sale to-day over thirty different sets of choice French China Dinner Ware at one-half former prices. We make this reduction in order to clear them out to make room for other lines,

19.50 to **62.50** Set.
Former Prices 39.00 to 125.00.

OTHER SPECIALS.

One lot Printed English Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, with soup tureen,

6.98 Set.

One lot English Porcelain Sets, 130 pieces, light green spray decorations, very choice,

9.98 Set.

ASPARAGUS DISHES.

Decorated China Asparagus Dishes, with extra porcelain drainer, and worth 2.25,

1.58 Each.

ICE CREAM SETS.

Decorated China Ice Cream Sets, one dish and 12 saucers. Regular price elsewhere 3.50,

2.48 Set.

TOILET SETS.

One lot Cottage Toilet Sets, nicely decorated, assorted patterns, complete with jar,

2.89 Set.

ICE CREAM SAUCERS.

Cut Glass Ice Cream Saucers, 6 inches in diameter, Heavy Straw and Fan Cutting,

1.48 Each.

SPOON VASES.

Cut Glass Spoon Vases. Bought to sell for 2.50, marked down to

1.48 Each.

WATER BOTTLES.

Cut Glass Water Bottles, cheap at double this price,

1.19.

Cut Glass Tumblers . **2.65** Doz.
Cut Glass Tankard Pitchers . . . . . **1.98** Ea.

ICE CREAM TRAYS.

Imitation Cut Glass Trays, with Twelve Saucers. Bought to sell at double the price,

98c. Set.

BERRY SETS.

Crystal Glass Berry Sets, one bowl and twelve saucers. Won't last long at

49c. Set.

WATER PITCHERS.

Crystal Glass Water Pitchers. Bought to sell for 20c. each,

15c. Each.

OIL BOTTLES.

Cut Glass Oil Bottles, three lips. Regular price elsewhere, 1.50,

98c. Each.

HAMMOCKS.

A full size braided edge Mexican Hammock (white) 14 feet over all,

59c. Each.

Same as above in colors, 75c. Also a large assortment of better grades up to 50.00 each.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

No Summer home complete without an Ice Cream Freezer. A large assortment of "White Mountain Freezers,"

2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.	6 qt.
1.31	1.57	1.92	2.44

5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES.

Brass 5 o'clock Tea Kettles, on stand, worth in regular stock 1.75,

99c.

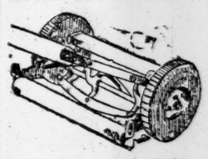
Also one lot Chafing Dishes, on black rim stands at 95c. each.

GAS STOVES.

Black iron Gas Stoves, two burners, with six feet of tubing,

98c. Complete.

LAWN MOWERS.



A Good Serviceable Machine. Ought to sell for 2.50,

1.98.

GARDEN HOSE.

High Pressure Garden Hose, guaranteed High Pressure, 50 feet with nozzle, for

4.95.

ALL PURCHASES DELIVERED BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE AT ANY POINT WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Art Loan Exhibition.—As a special feature of the art loan exhibition at the Ortgies Galleries yesterday afternoon, there was an interesting musicale. Rubinstein's sonata for 'cello and piano was rendered by Mme. Van den Hende and Orton Bradley. Mme. Van den Hende sang compositions by Stradella, Dunkler, Gottermann, and Saint-Saëns. Miss Emma Thursby sang "Villanello," by Dell' Acqua; "Snowflakes," by Corven, and "Nymphes et Sylvains," by Bemberg. Miss Lucille Saunders rendered selections by Molloy and Hope Temple, and Perry Averill sang the Toreador's song from "Carmen" and selections from Gounod, Tosti, and Thomas.

—Riverside Drive Riding Club.—The annual Spring chase of the Riverside Drive Riding Association will take place on Saturday. The meet will be at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Matthews, Riverside Drive and West Ninetieth Street. The members of the association will give a lawn party on the evening of May 31 at the home of Ward Brower, on Riverside Drive.

—Engagement Announced.—Among the recent engagements announced is that of Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, to Ernst Adee of this city. Miss Fitzgerald is one of the prettiest débutantes of the season. Mr. Adee belongs to a number of clubs, including the Union and the Calumet. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

—Charity Benefit.—A very enjoyable entertainment was given at the Berkeley Lyceum last evening for the benefit of the new Mizpah Home for Convalescent Seamen. Miss Jean Wilson gave a romantic monologue. Miss Lettie E. Crowl, whistler, and Miss May Rankin, contralto, also took part in the entertainment.

—Mrs. Blanchard Going Abroad.—Mrs. James A. Blanchard of 3 East Seventy-seventh Street, accompanied by her son, Medbery Blanchard, and her niece, Miss Edith L. Smith, will sail on the steamship New-York of the American Line on May 22, for a tour of several months in Europe.

—Miss Jennie Corning Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Corning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Corning, to Frank Ronalds of London. The wedding will take place some time in the Fall at the Corning country place, in the Berkshires.

—Mrs. Brooks's Reception.—Mrs. Frederick Brooks of 62 West Ninety-third Street has cards out for a reception on Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson to Travel.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson will start today in their private car for an extended Western trip.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The Sultry Summer

will soon be upon us. Then, ho, for the shore or the mountains.

You need something for your country home, and we have it in our especially large and varied stock of suitable pieces for Summer houses, in original, unique, and tasteful designs. As with all our furniture, they are at manufacturing prices.

Wood, Willow, Wicker, or Rattan.

Buy of the Maker.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, 47 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The notice of the death of John Pierson, published in The New-York Times, has led many of the friends of James J. Pearson to believe that he was the person referred to, which is a mistake.

—The Board of Managers of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws has decided to hold a festival on Sept. 17 and 18, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

—The Food Show, at the Grand Central Palace, after a successful season, will close to-night.

Brooklyn.

—Secretary W. J. D. Campbell of the Brooklyn Civil Service Board yesterday informed Mayor Schieren that sealers of weights and measures should be classed as coming under the civil service rules, and asked him why he believed otherwise. The Mayor had asked for information on the subject.

—Five-year-old William Lietman of 515 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, fell into a tub of boiling water last evening, and was so badly scalded that it is not thought he can recover.

Long Island.

—The oil in a lamp in Frank C. Lane's store at Riverhead caught fire Monday night, and Mr. Lane started to throw the blazing lamp into the street. He was forced to drop it, and the blazing oil flew in all directions. Some of it set fire to the clothing of Mrs. Elmy Moser, sixty years old. Mr. Lane and others succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She was only slightly burned.

—The Bridgehampton Circle of King's Daughters has elected the following officers: Miss Harriet Corwith, President; Mrs. Silas Corwith, Vice President; Mrs. Hiram Sanford, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Haefele and Hayraker Baseball Clubs of College Point have arranged to play a match game on Decoration Day for the benefit of the Flushing Hospital.

—The Southampton Board of Excise is composed of no-license Commissioners. They met yesterday and granted only one license, and that was to a druggist.

—One million smelt fry were recently planted in Wickham's Creek, near New-Suffolk.

—Bluefish have made their appearance in the Great South Bay.

Yonkers.

—Wilbur Benjamin, living at 66 Buena Vista Avenue, was riding his bicycle on that avenue Monday night, when he ran upon a bicycle which a young woman had left in the street. He was thrown, and cut on the side of the head, and his shoulder blade was broken. He was conveyed home, where the broken bone was set.

—The Common Council has called the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact that the ordinance relating to the speed of trolley cars in the streets is not regarded, and requesting them to have it enforced.

—John J. Tierney intends to commence at once the erection of a four-story brick and stone business building at the corner of Park and Ashburton Avenues, to cost $25,000.

—The Common Council has given Callahan & Duffy the contract for grading Yonkers Avenue, from Nepperhan Avenue to Walnut Street, for $2,750.

—Edward Daily, who had been arrested for feloniously carrying a slungshot, has, upon trial in the Court of Sessions, been discharged.

—The Yonkers Historical and Library Association held an interesting meeting last evening in the Women's Institute Building.

—The Barber Asphalt Company has been given a contract for paving Yonkers Avenue with asphalt, for $21,905.75.

—Plans have been prepared for a new building for Edward Underhill, on Park Avenue, to cost $14,000.

—William Moore has sold property on the east side of Warburton Avenue to Robert Harper for $16,500.

—The Board of Education held a meeting last evening and transacted important business.

—A bazaar was opened last evening in the First Reformed Church.

—City Treasurer Getty reports $84,397.12 in the City Treasury.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN SESSION

A Parade on Broadway, Saratoga, Precedes the Business Meeting.

SARATOGA, May 14.—The twenty-ninth annual State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was formally opened at noon to-day in Convention Hall. Fully 5,000 persons were present. Previous to these exercises the visiting delegations gave a parade through Broadway, headed by the Saratoga Citizens' Corps, Twenty-third Separate Company, as escort. The column was considerably over a mile in length.

Commander Remington of Wheeler Post, No. 92, presided over the exercises.

A chorus of 3,000 pupils of the public schools, under the direction of Prof. D. M. Kelsey, sang patriotic hymns. Charles H. Sturges, President of the village, made an address of welcome. John C. Schott, Department Commander, briefly responded.

Commander in Chief Thomas Lawler made his annual address. In referring to the labor crisis of last year, he said that while he had the utmost respect for the regular army and a well-equipped and a uniformed national guard, still he believed that the resolution passed by the Grand Army of the Republic did more to quell the labor trouble in the State of Illinois last year than the presence of the militia, because many of the Grand Army of the Republic were men who had been obliged to work and knew how to deal with the labor element.

The opening of business session of the twenty-ninth annual encampment of the State Grand Army of the Republic was held in Convention Hall.

Post Commander Mack of the Ohio Department, critisised a New-York paper for declaring that the usefulness of the Grand Army of the Republic was over.

Commander Lawler, Corporal Tanner and John Palmer, in their addresses, criticised George E. Waring, Jr., New-York City's Street-Cleaning Commissioner, in an indirect manner, but without using any names. Several anti-Waring resolutions were submitted, all of which were

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May 15-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE REFERENDUM KILLED

Greater New-York Bill Passed in Assembly Unchanged.

MR. FRIDAY HAS A CHANGE OF HEART

An Effort to Call Up the Measure in the Senate Stopped by Mr. Lexow Because of a Lack of Votes.

ALBANY, May 14.—The Assembly passed the Greater New-York bill this morning without a referendum amendment. An attempt was made, however, by some of the Kings County men to amend the bill in this particular, and there was an entertaining fight for about half an hour. With the exception of Mr. Friday all of the Kings County men who had anything to say on the subject were strongly in favor of submitting the proposed charter for the greater city to a popular vote of the people within the interested district. Mr. Friday had favored the referendum when the bill was last considered, but he said that careful steady of it lead him to think that the interests of Brooklyn would be fairly protected by the bill as it stood.

The bill came up as a special order at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Ainsworth moved a call of the Assembly. As soon as the bill was fairly under consideration Dr. Brush of Brooklyn introduced the amendment providing for the referendum. He said in support of it that it was only right and proper that Brooklyn people should be given an opportunity to declare their opinion as to the merits of the charter which should govern them. New-York people, he said, could outvote Brooklyn, and the people of his city wanted to go very slow in assenting to terms which would allow New-York City to control them.

Mr. Friday then made his speech, in which he declared his change of heart. He said that without the referendum he believed the commission provided for in the original bill could safely be trusted to protect the interests of Brooklyn.

"Does not Mr. Friday know," asked Mr. Hennessy of Kings, "that the Mayors of Long Island City and Brooklyn will veto the bill if it comes to them without the referendum?"

Speaker Fish had come down to the floor, and at this juncture he advanced a new proposition. "This is not a special bill," he exclaimed, "affecting a city, and so it does not necessarily go before the Mayors for their approval."

Mr. Hennessy then made a short speech in favor of the referendum. He held that the bill as it stood did not provide for equal taxation in Brooklyn, and he wanted it made very sure that the Brooklyn people had an opportunity to protect themselves in this particular. Moreover, the amendment, he said, would not take from the Governor power to appoint the commission, nor would it destroy or in any way affect the commission's power.

Mr. Abell started in to discuss the proposition laid down by Speaker Fish.

"I do not agree with the Speaker as to the disposition of this bill," he said. "The Constitution provides that when a bill is passed affecting two or more cities, before it can become a law, it shall go to the Mayor of each city affected, for approval or disapproval."

Mr. Abell then read the section of the Constitution which he thought covered this. Inasmuch as it was necessary to meet the attitude of the Mayors in three cities, and some had taken the responsibility of declaring that the Mayor of Brooklyn would not approve of the bill without a referendum, he thought it unwise to pass the bill, send it to the Mayors, adjourn the session, and then let the bill fail to become a law by a Mayor's veto.

Mr. Pavey opposed the bill without a referendum. He declared that it was incompetently and carelessly drawn. Its friends had allowed it to wait all the session and now an attempt was made to rush it through in the closing days.

Speaker Fish again came to the rescue, and this time he put his argument on party grounds. "The dominant party," he said, "is committed to it. Pledges were given before election which doubtless had the effect of making the majority in this body larger than it would have been without those pledges."

"Will the gentleman state who has intereste him in this the last forty-eight hours?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"I have been in favor of consolidation for four years," said Mr. Fish. "The gentleman who just sat down was living in Ohio, I think, when this commission was created. If he had lived in this State longer, he would not make remarks in criticism of the commission."

"If he was then living in Ohio," said Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, "he is now eligible for Mayor of New-York City."

Mr. O'Grady then moved the previous question, and the referendum amendment was lost by a vote of 69 to 43. The bill, which was the Halpin bill, was then put on its final passage and was passed by a vote of 80 to 31.

The following Assemblymen voted in the affirmative:

Messrs. Ablett, Addler, Ainsworth, Andrews, Armstrong, Babcock, Barry, Bloomingdale, Bold, Brown, Brownell, Burns, Cane, Campbell, Cartright, Chambers, Chapman, Clark, J. H.; Clark, W. A.; Clarkson, Cole, C. C.; Conklin, M.; Cuttler, Dean, Donally, Eldridge, Finn, Fitzgerald, Friday, Fuller, Gardinier, Gardner, Gerst, Goodsell, Gray, Greene, Halpin, Hamilton, Highby, Hoefler, Hoffman, Holmes, Hoops, Horton, Howe, Husted, Keck, Keenholts, Kelsey, Kern, Krenrich, Lounsbery, Madden, Malby, McNaughton, Morey, Nixon, Norton, O'Grady, Percy, Rider, Scanlan, Sears, Sherwood, Smith, C. J.; Smith, E. L.; Smith, M. F.; Sneider, Steinberg, Stevenson, Stewart, E. C.; Terry, Thompson, Tilton, Tuttle, Wilcox, Wilds, Wilks, Winnie, and Fish.

The following voted in the negative:

Messrs. Audett, Bell, Brush, Bullard, Conkling, A. R.; Corrigan, Dahlin, Foley, Galliger, Gleason, Hennesy, Houghton, Kunzenman, Lawson, McDermott, Pavey, Read, Reinhard, Robbins, Rockwell, Sanger, Schoepflin, Schulz, F. F.; Schulz, Harry; Stanchfield, Ten Eyck, Tobin, Van Amber, Wagstaff, and Whittet.

The following were absent:

Cole, C. P.; Miller, Miles, Rogers, Seibert, Vacheron, Van Keuren, Weed, and Wray.

Mr. Abell and Mr. Fairbrother were present and refused to vote.

The Lexow Greater New-York bill, which was defeated last week in the Senate, was almost taken from the table for consideration again this afternoon. It was called up, but there was such a show of opposition before any vote was reached, or, in fact, before the motion to reconsider had been taken from the table, that Senator Lexow decided not to take chances, and he asked that it be laid aside. This attempt to consider the bill at this particular time was evidently due to a misunderstanding. Senator Lexow has charge of the bill, and, without and consultation with him, Senator O'Connor moved to take up the reconsideration of the vote. Senator Sullivan objected. Mr. Lexow hurried up to the President's desk, and then, resuming his place, said that, inasmuch as he had charge of that bill, he preferred that any action be deferred, and this was done.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 14.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 659—Assemblyman J. N. Stewart's bill, extending the time for the collection of taxes in the towns of Westchester County until May 15.

Chapter 663—Assemblyman Wilcox's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure, providing that the pay of a State militia officer, non-commissioned, a musician, or private, shall be exempted from attachments.

Chapter 665—Assemblyman Wilds's providing an appropriation of $30,000 for the New-York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital by New-York City.

Chapter 671—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, amending the business corporations law, providing that no corporation shall incur any debts until the amount of the capital with which it is to begin business shall have been paid in.

Chapter 674—Assemblyman Vacheron's, incorporating the Woodhaven Fire Department of the Town of Jamaica.

Chapter 675—Assemblyman Friday's, Flatlands police bill.

JULIA PHELPS COMMITS SUICIDE

The Daughter of the Late George M. Phelps Became Demented Over Many Deaths in Her Family.

Julia Phelps, daughter of the late George M. Phelps, a well-known electrician, committed suicide yesterday morning by leaping from a front window of her home, 91 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, into the areaway. Her death was instantaneous.

Miss Phelps, who was forty-eight years old, had become demented from grief over the deaths of her mother, sister-in-law, and brother, all within a brief period. Her father died several years ago, and two months ago her mother died. Mrs. Phelps's death was followed several weeks later by that of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George M. Phelps, Jr., and a week afterward Mr. Phelps died, leaving Miss Julia Phelps the only surviving member of the family.

Miss Phelps had nursed her relatives during their sickness, and after her brother's death it was apparent that her mind was giving way under the strain to which it was subjected.

Miss Phelps was hysterical yesterday morning and after breakfast her nurse went to her room, in the rear on the third floor, and bolted all the windows, for fear that her patient might jump out. She then persuaded Miss Phelps to go to her room. Miss Phelps was very restless and paced the floor. She suddenly darted from the room to the front apartment, and before her nurse could interfere she raised the middle window and sprang out. She landed in the paved yard below, striking her head.

An ambulance was called, but the surgeon could do nothing.

Miss Phelps's father was at one time a partner of Cyrus W. Field, and her brother was an editor of The Electrical Review of this city.

PARK SITES FOR BROOKLYN

Commissioner Squier Files His Report of Selections Allowed by Law.

Park Commissioner Frank Squier of Brooklyn yesterday filed in the Supreme Court a report of his selection for new parks which Brooklyn has been allowed by the Legislature.

He reports that he has chosen 500 acres of land along the ridge of hills between Cypress Hills Cemetery and Richmond Hill, offered by Edward F. Linton for $2,000 per acre; a portion of Dyker Meadow, adjoining the Government reservation at Fort Hamilton, and comprising 167 acres; Bensonhurst Park, in Bensonhurst, owned by James D. Lynch and others, and valued at $143,000. T. J. ummings offers 500 lots in Bensonhurst for $125,000, and C. Kouwenhaven offers about 200 acres of land on Canarsie Bay for $1,200 an acre.

Smaller park sites selected are:

The block bounded by Halsey and Macon Streets, and Howard and Saratoga Avenues, owned by F. A. Boardman, George W. Brown, and W. H. Friday. Offered at $150,000, or $2,142.85 per lot.

The block bounded by Maspeth and Morgan Avenues and Sharon and Guilford Streets. No. price given.

Land bounded by the Eastern Parkway, Buffalo and Rochester Avenues, and President Street. No price given. Estimated to be worth $500 per lot.

The block bounded by Knickerbocker and Hamburg Avenues, Halsey and Weirfield Streets. No price given.

The block bounded by Newport and Sackman Streets and Riverdale and Christopher Avenues. No price given.

The block bounded by Blake, Miller, and Dumont Avenues and Bradford Street, owned by the German-American Improvement Company. No price is given.

Commissioner Squier was assisted by Messrs. Olmsted and Elliott, the consulting engineers to the Park Department.

RESULT OF STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION

One of the Independent Candidates Was Chosen a Governor.

Announcement was made yesterday of the result of the annual election at the Stock Exchange Monday. J. B. Metcalf, a candidate for a place in the Governing Committee on the independent ticket, defeated J. E. Mastin. P. W. Harding, the other independent candidate, was defeated.

Treasurer Franklin W. Gilley received 678 votes, the largest number cast for any candidate. President Francis L. Eames received 677. The other unopposed candidates received nearly as many votes as the highest. Mr. Metcalf received 380. The result was as follows: President—Francis L. Eames; Secretary—George W. Ely; Treasurer—Franklin W. Gilley; Chairman—James Mitchell; Members of the Governing Committee, (to serve four years)—James Weeks, W. B. Beekman, George H. Bend, W. E. Tillinghast, W. M. Donald, Rudolph Keppler, T. B. Williams, J. B. Dumont, J. C. Kilbreth, J. B. Metcalf; Member of Governing Committee, (to serve one year)—James McGovern; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, (to serve five years)—S. H. Kissam; Nominating Committee for 1896—R. W. Newton, C. C. Goffe, Dyer Pearl, George S. Lancon, and W. A. Putnam.

The new Governing Committee met and appointed W. L. Bull, R. H. Thomas, Franklin W. Gilley, S. Tilghman, and W. H. Emery to nominate standing committees for the ensuing year. R. H. Thomas was re-elected Vice President of the Exchange by the committee.

Large Purchases of Rice.

Although purchases in the rice market in the last week were cautiously made, they ran to such large volume that buyers are confident that the domestic supply and the foreign supply now on the way are sufficient to meet all probable demands. This tends to keep prices in check, and sellers in reasonable trading mood, sensitive to the ideas of buyers, in spite of the rising tendency in primal and European markets. Business prospects are deemed generally favorable. Advices from forty-one more prominent trade centres report present condition and outlook: Commercial—4 poor, 19 fair, 17 good. Manufacturing—11 none, 9 poor or interrupted with strikes, 11 fair, 10 good. Agricultural—3 none, 5 fair, 33 good.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 730,745 sacks; last year, 1,108,888 sacks. Sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 194,864 barrels; last year, 271,056 barrels; market strong; good demand, mainly from local and Southern points. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 44,130 barrels; last year, 23,800 barrels; sales, 42,055 barrels; last year, 23,170 barrels; market dull; stocks much reduced.

Henry Le Grand Cannon's Will.

Chester Griswold, one of the executors under the will of Henry Le Grand Cannon, who died May 6, has petitioned the Surrogate's Court for the probate of the will of the testator.

The other executors of the will, which was executed on May 13, 1890, are the widow, Elizabeth Mary Cannon, and Louis Crawford Clark. The will has not been filed.

Citations for the probate of the will are made returnable in ten days. The execution of the will was witnessed by Benjamin H. Bristow, William B. Bristow, and Frederick W. Longfellow. The personal property of Mr. Cannon is placed at $150,000. The value of the real estate is not mentioned.

WAR AMONG ALDERMEN

Mr. Brown Calls Mr. Jeroloman an Uncomplimentary Name.

A FIGHT OVER REAPPORTIONMENT

The President Changed His Rulings and Finally Ended the Row by Declaring It Out of Order.

In the course of a heated discussion at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, on the project of increasing the number of the Committee on County Affairs, which has in charge the reapportionment of the Assembly Districts of the city, President John Jeroloman, State Democrat, was told by Alderman Brown, Tammany, that he was the "biggest stuff of a presiding officer" Mr. Brown had ever seen.

This incident was only one in one of the liveliest meetings the Board has had. It is significant that in the controversy, Messrs. Schilling and Dwyer, the two so-called O'Brien Democrats, voted with the Tammany men. Should they do this hereafter, and until the reapportionment is finally settled, the reapportionment will be made by the Democrats, and not by the Republicans. But it is claimed that the action of the O'Brien Democrats yesterday does not indicate how they will act in the future, and that they simply wanted to have Alderman Lantry, Tammany, and one of the Republican members added to the Committee on County Affairs.

The meeting lasted about four hours. President Jeroloman changed his rulings several times. Not only did the Tammany Aldermen hurl offensive words at him, but a Republican Alderman shouted out that he had disgraced himself. President Jeroloman and Alderman Brown as the minority members of the Committee on Rules, reported in favor of adding Alderman Lantry, Tammany, to the Committee on County Affairs.

Mr. Lantry's seat was contested at the outset by Mr. Egan, his Republican opponent, and for this reason he was put upon but one committee. Hence his friends, including, seemingly, the O'Brien Democrats, wanted him to go on another committee. The original plan was to increase the Committee on County Affairs by two—one Republican and Mr. Lantry. Messrs. Windolph and Goodman, Republican members, were both anxious to get on the Committee on County Affairs, and for that reason the Republican majority of the Committee on Rules made no report, both Mr. Windolph and Mr. Goodman being unwilling to give way.

President Jeroloman and Alderman Brown, the minority members, concluded to wait no longer, and so they made their report yesterday in favor of adding Mr. Lantry. Alderman Goodman promptly declared that the matter had not been officially considered by the Committee on Rules. He said that the action of Messrs. Jeroloman and Brown was outrageous, that it was the beginning of a political warfare for the gerrymander of the Assembly districts. Alderman Hall (Rep.) thought that the President and Mr. Brown had disgraced themselves and the board.

Alderman Oakley, Tammany, said that the Democrats could not gerrymander if they wanted to. He said that the Democrats were ready to vote for an additional Republican member of the County Affairs Committee if the Republicans could agree upon a man. Alderman Olcott, Republican, also said that there could be no gerrymander. The Republicans tried to get the report sent back to the committee, the Democrats tried to pass it. Messrs. Duryea and Schilling, O'Brien Democrats, voted with the Tammany men to put Mr. Lantry on the County Affairs Committee. After the attack on the minority report was made, President Jeroloman withdrew his name from it. He then voted with the Republicans, but the motion to refer it back to the committee was lost, sixteen Democrats voting against fourteen Republicans, and Mr. Jeroloman. Mr. Jeroloman said that he had supposed that the Republicans would amend the report by inserting the name of their man. Mr. Oakley, Tammany, moved that Mr. Windolph, Republican, be added to the committee, as well as Mr. Lantry, but he was voted down by Mr. Goodman's friends. Mr. Oakley insisted on a vote on the report of the Committee on Rules. Messrs. Dwyer and Schilling again voted with the Tammany men, and the result was 16 to 15 in favor of the report. President Jeroloman now took another twist in his parliamentary rulings, declared the whole matter out of order, and refused to announce the vote.

Alderman Brown (Tammany) jumped up and shouted at the Chairman:

"They ought to hitch you up with Tom Reed. You are the biggest stuff of a presiding officer I have ever seen. You stated what was false, too, when you said that you didn't understand about that report. You expected, as I did, that the majority would amend by naming their man."

Mr. Jeroloman wanted to know if there was a stenographer around to take down Mr. Brown's words. Then he insisted on ruling the whole matter of the report out of order. Messrs. Oakley and Noonan (Tammany) protested vociferously, but it was of no use. Mr. Jeroloman ruled the controversy out of order, and so the matter was left. At the next meeting the matter may be settled by adding Mr. Lantry and a Republican to the Committee on County Affairs.

The Aldermen asked the Dock Department to construct free roof gardens on the piers at Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, East River, and at Eleventh, Twenty-second, Fortieth, and Forty-eighth Streets, North River.

A petition for the establishment of a ferry from the foot of West Twenty-third Street to Jersey City, between Grand and Bay Streets, was sent to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises, which will give a hearing on it next Monday.

The Metropolitan Traction Company asked the Aldermen's permission to build single-track railroads in Perry Street and Charles Street, from Greenwich Avenue to West Street, to connect with its Seventh Avenue and Belt lines. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee, which will give a public hearing on it June 27, at 2 P. M.

The report of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners, giving the routes and the general plan of construction of the proposed rapid-transit lines, was read and laid over until 3 o'clock next Tuesday, when it will be taken up by the board for consideration. It may then be referred to some committee for the purpose of holding hearings. Under the law, the Aldermen must approve or disapprove of the report within four weeks.

Bell Company Reduces Its Capital.

ALBANY, May 14.—The International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, of New-York City, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of the reduction of its capital stock from $1,700,000 to $1,000,000. The certificate is signed by Samuel D. Babcock, Gardiner G. Hubbard, William Mertens, Richard A. McCurdy, Charlton T. Lewis, and Howard S. Randall, Directors of the company. Of the stock to be cancelled, $402,800 was held in the Treasury of the company. The debts and liabilities of the corporation do not exceed $200,000.

PILOT NICOLAY TO BE CENSURED

Not for Deserting the Stranded Richard K. Fox, But for Neglecting to Cast His Lead in Shoal Water.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners at their regular weekly meeting yesterday considered the case of Pilot David S. Nicolay, who was in charge of the pilot boat Richard K. Fox when she went ashore on Rockaway Shoals, on May 4.

The matter was called to the attention of the Pilot Commissioners by Pilot John Shooks, who owns a sixth interest in the vessel. Shooks charged that Pilot Nicolay was guilty of neglect of duty in running the vessel ashore, and in unjustifiably abandoning her when she was not in a shipwrecked condition.

Capt. Wilson Frazier of the life-saving crew that rescued the vessel, after she had been abandoned, and sailed her to Staten Island, testified that his attention was called to the Fox at 6:30 o'clock P. M., May 4. She was then aground. The weather was thick and there was a strong south wind blowing. His crew put out to the Fox. Pilot Nicolay said that he did not then need assistance, as he expected to work off under sail at high tide. The life-saving crew laid by and took anchors out astern. The steward at 10:30 o'clock that night reported to Nicolay that the Fox was leaking badly, and the water was flush with the top of the galley stove, or about four and one-half feet deep.

The pilots decided to abandon the vessel at 11 o'clock that night, and went ashore in the lifeboat. Capt. Frazier said that he thought the pilots were justified in leaving the Fox at the time they did, as there seemed to be no use in remaining on her.

The next morning the Fox was seen to be floating, a crew was placed on her, and she was sailed to Staten Island. She had grounded on the edge of the shoal, and the tide freed her by washing the sand from under her.

Five or six other witnesses told stories similar to that of Capt. Frazier.

Pilot Nicolay testified that he would not have acted otherwise than he did had he owned the entire vessel and she had not been insured. He admitted that he stopped taking soundings when he found six and one-half fathoms of water, and, thinking that he was further south than he was, made a tack that ran his vessel aground. After she was aground, with five feet of water in her, he thought that she would open her seams and could not be saved.

Those of the crew that sailed her to Staten Island said they thought that she must have had a great quantity of confined air in her to keep her from sinking, as she made no water on the way to Staten Island.

The Commissioners, after the testimony had been taken, resolved: "That, Mr. Nicolay be exonerated from the charge of intentionally stranding the vessel and also from the charge of unjustifiably abandoning her." They resolved, however: "That Mr. Nicolay should be censured for neglecting to keep his lead going." He was directed to appear before them at their next meeting to be censured.

PRINCETON STUDENT AS A DETECTIVE

With Two Warrants and a Revolver He Arrests a Circus Cowboy.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 14.—A tall, well-built young man, armed with two warrants and a revolver, who said he was a State detective, last night raided the Wyoming Wild West Show, which played here. The man had on a false pair of whiskers, but was recognized as a Princeton College student. He went boldly into the arena and picked out a cowboy, whom he said he wanted for swindling. The student flourished his badge, his warrant, and his pistol and in an instant was surrounded by a big crowd. When he said he would use his revolver the crowd fell back, and the student took the cowboy before Justice Newcorn. The Judge released him on the advise of Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh.

The young man took off his disguise in the court and stated that he was a member of a college club in Princeton, and had been swindled by members of the circus while it was playing in Princeton, but that the swindlers escaped. He then washed his face and took a train for Princeton.

One night last week a crowd of Princeton students, with some students from Rutgers College, appeared at the circus in New-Brunswick and ran the show to their own liking. They first tried to get at the men who, they said, had swindled them. Being unsuccessful, they guyed all the performers. Finally, the college boys loosened the buffalo which was attached to the show. He ran about and frightened the people in the tent. While the concert was going on after the performance the students refused to go out or to pay to hear it, and would not allow any one else to pay to hear it. They said they did this in order to get square for being swindled.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ANNUAL MEETING

Election of Directors the Only Business Transacted.

SCHENECTADY, May 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the General Electric Company was held here to-day at noon. Ten thousand more shares of stock were present than at last year's meeting. No action was taken nor was any proposition or report made relative to a reduction of the capital stock.

This Board of Directors for the following year was elected: Oliver Ames, second, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., C. H. Coster, Thomas A. Edison, Eugene Griffin, Gordon Abbott, F. S. Hastings, Henry L. Higginson, George F. Gardner, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Treat Paine, second, Thomas J. Cummins, Jr., and C. A. Coffin.

H. McK. Twombly and D. O. Mills retired from the board. Their places are filled by George F. Gardner and Thomas J. Cummins, Jr. Mr. Gardner is a member of a well-known Boston family, and is a trustee of many large estates. Mr. Cummins is a member of the Boston bar. He is a Harvard graduate, class of '84. Mr. Cummins consented to serve temporarily, owing to the fact that only short notice had been given by Messrs. Mills and Twombly of their determination not to serve as Directors another year.

Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected by the new Board of Directors. It is understood that First Vice President Griffin is to retire to manage a business concern at New-York. It is not known that any other important change in the list of officers is in prospect.

GONE TO THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS

Chief Whirlwind, Nephew of Chief Black Kettle, a Cheyenne, Dead.

WICHITA, Kan., May 14.—Chief Whirlwind, the noted Cheyenne warrior, died at his home near Fort Reno, Oklahoma, last night. The old chief was one of the most noted fighters of all the Indian bands until after the final treaty at Medicine Lodge. He was a nephew of Chief Black Kettle, and early developed into a warrior of considerable note. Not until after the massacre near Denver, in 1864, when the Cheyennes were at peace, did Whirlwind become a savage warrior.

After this massacre, Whirlwind sought revenge. During the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad he led many bands. In 1865, Col. William Matthewson of this city persuaded him to make a treaty of peace. This treaty was proposed at the farm of E. P. Thompson, north of Wichita. The treaty then entered into was ratified at Medicine Lodge in 1867.

Many Newport Cottages Opened.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14.—Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor joined Mr. Taylor here to-night and opened their villa. Mrs. John Carter Brown of Providence and Mrs. Frederick Pearson of New-York arrived to-day for the Summer.

Frederick Cunningham of Boston to-day rented the Wetherell cottage, Conanicut, for for the season.

C. W. Clinton and wife and Miss S. O. Hoffman of New-York, J. W. M. Newlin and wife of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. C. Johnson of St. Louis, and the Count de Gallatin arrived at the cottages to-day.

Secretary Herbert, accompanied by Miss Herbert, is expected to spend the larger part of August here on the Dolphin.

PUTS BLAME ON SHERMAN

Mr. McIntyre's Idea as to Inspector McLaughlin's Turkish Bath.

SHERIFF TAMSEN MUST EXPLAIN

The Under Sheriff Was in Charge—His Chief Was Out of Town—Brennan's Punishment a Parallel.

According to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre the blame for allowing Inspector McLaughlin to spend Friday night in a Turkish bath instead of in the Tombs Prison is likely to be shifted from the shoulders of Sheriff Tamsen on to those of Under Sheriff H. H. Sherman. Mr. McIntyre claims that, inasmuch as Sheriff Tamsen was out of the city and the County of New-York at the time McLaughlin was taken to the Turkish bath, the responsibility rests on the next one in power. Speaking of the matter yesterday, he said:

"In such an important case as this it was the duty of the Sheriff or the Under Sheriff to be present and conduct the prisoner from court in person. Instead of this, the Sheriff's office was represented by a man who is not even a sworn-in Deputy Sheriff. As a matter of fact, Illingworth, who took McLaughlin from court, was merely a prison guard. In all the famous boodle cases and criminal cases tried in this city, it has been customary for the Sheriff to attend court in person and take charge of the prisoner."

Mr. McIntyre then referred to Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, who, together with a Deputy Sheriff, was imprisoned for thirty days and compelled to pay a fine of $250 for allowing Henry Genet, a member of the Tweed ring, to escape while he was in charge of the Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Brennan was out of town at that time, just as Sheriff Tamsen was in this case, and the only difference is that the prisoner did not happen to escape in this instance.

It is contended by the prosecution that Illingworth relieved Deputy Sheriff Kelly, an old incumbent of the office, of the charge of Inspector McLaughlin in the last day of the trial. Illingworth, it is said, went to Kelly in the courtroom and said: "I am to take charge of McLaughlin now; you are relieved."

Kelly is said to have reported the fact to Clerk Carroll, who said that he did not know Illingworth, and wondered why he had been sent to relieve Kelly.

This story is absolutely denied by Under Sheriff Sherman, who said yesterday that there was no foundation for it, more than that Illingworth was a new man, and was not known to Clerk Carroll, and had to be pointed out.

"The case belonged to Illingworth," said Mr. Sherman. "He had the two preceding cases in that court, and he naturally took the next one. I never gave him any instructions in the matter. He acted on his own responsibility entirely. There is nothing remarkable in his being a prison guard and not a Deputy Sheriff.

"The Sheriff's office is allowed only twelve deputies at the present time, and all of them were engaged on the day in question."

Both Sheriff Tamsen and Under Sheriff Sherman agree in that the blame rests entirely upon Illingworth. Illingworth himself takes the same view of the case, and has exonerated every one else from any blame in the matter.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, however, is not satisfied with putting the blame on Illingworth, and says that he will take occasion in the examination to point out that the conduct of the Sheriff's office since Jan. 1 has not been what it should be.

"I have been in peril of my life during some of the trials," he said yesterday. "Imagine the security afforded us, when a deputy four feet six, weighing about 125 pounds, is placed as custodian of a criminal six feet four, weighing 250 pounds; and yet that is just what was done not long ago.

"In several cases we have had Italians in court who have fairly glistened with stilettos, and nobody to protect us from them except a weakling deputy."

Sheriff Tamsen and Illingworth were served with papers yesterday ordering them to appear before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to deliver McLaughlin into the custody of the Warden of the Tombs, as directed by the court.

Mr. McIntyre, when spoken to as to the new trial of McLaughlin, said that the court will be held from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily until the trial is finished.

MANAGERS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

To Meet on Friday for the Election of Officers.

At a meeting yesterday of the incorporators under the charter of the New-York Zoological Society, the following were elected managers of the society:

Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Andrew H. Green, William H. Webb, Charles R. Miller, Wager Swayne, Eugene Schieffelin, Charles E. Whitehead, Theodore Roosevelt, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, George G. Haven, J. Hampden Robb, J. Seaver Page, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Charles R. Flint, Hugh N. Camp, Andrew D. Parker, Austin Corbin, Alexander Hamilton, John H. Starin, Robert L. Wiles, C. Grant La Farge, William A. Stiles, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Winthrop Chanler, George B. Grinnell, William E. Church, L. V. F. Randolph, William Rockefeller, Edward H. Litchfield, Henry P. Osborn, Royal Phelps Carroll, Henry H. Cook, Henry E. Howland, and Charles F. Cox.

The managers will meet on Friday for the purpose of electing officers, the appointment of committees, and to move in the matter of establishing the Garden.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURIED TOGETHER

Edmond Blankman and Mrs. Blankman Died Only One Day Apart.

Edmond Blankman, formerly a prominent criminal lawyer, who died of heart disease last Saturday, and his wife Anna, whose death from cancer followed on Sunday, were buried together yesterday.

The funeral took place from their home, 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, officiated. The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Blankman was sixty-seven years old, and his wife was fifty-six. For a number of years Mr. Blankman had a large criminal practice in this city. At his marriage, thirty years ago, he gave it up, and has lived in almost absolute retirement since.

Ex-Surgeon Gen. Sutherland Buried.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Funeral services were held this morning over the remains of Charles S. Sutherland, late Surgeon General of the Navy, at the family residence, in this city. Chaplain Austin of the navy conducted the services, and delivered a short eulogy, which was of a particularly appropriate character. A large number of floral tributes were laid upon the casket, being offered by the Loyal Legion and friends. A male quartet assisted in the religious services.

The pall bearers were Gens. Ruggles, Sternberg, Moore, Murray, Breckenridge, and Morgan; Col. Weeks, and Commodore Flagler. The remains were taken to Arlington Cemetery for interment.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ICE SKATING AT THE GARDEN

The Madison Square Roof to be Prepared for Winter Amusement and Bicycle Riding—Directors Meet.

Next Winter there will be real skating on ice in the Madison Square roof garden. The garden is to be inclosed with glass, and the whole space is to be covered with artificially frozen ice.

Another novelty at the garden next Winter will be an enclosed bicycle track, twenty-eight feet wide, running clear around the roof of the big ampitheatre. The track will be roofed and enclosed with glass, and there will be a promenade in connection with it.

Plans for both of the above additions to the garden have been drawn, and they were approved yesterday by the directors at their annual meeting.

All of the old directors were re-elected, as follows: Frank K. Sturgis, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, James T. Woodward, W. F. Wharton, H. I. Nicholas, H. H. Hollister, Herman Oelrichs, Stanford White, D. O. Mills, and Adolf Ladenburg.

The financial report was much more satisfactory than the report a year ago. Between May, 1894, and May, 1895, the net result of the business of the garden was $36,000 better than between May, 1893, and May, 1894. The outlook for next year is even more promising. The garden has already been "booked" up to May, 1896. The cat show is to be repeated next Spring, as is the present sportsman's exposition.

The directors will meet on Friday to elect officers. The present officers are: President, Frank K. Sturgis; Vice President, Stanford White; Treasurer, James T. Woodward; Secretary, James C. Young.

The plans for the bicycle track around the roof of the garden have been drawn by McKim, Meade & White. The proposed cost of it, with inclosure, club room, grand stand, &c., is $50,000, which will be borne by a number of prominent bicycle men. Over the kitchen of the garden will be a club room and room for the storage of bicycles. From the gross receipts of the track a certain percentage will be deducted to pay the cost, and the balance will be divided equally between the bicycle and the garden company. The bicycle men will furnish the wheels, and the garden will furnish heat, light, attendance, &c. There will be five laps of the track to the mile.

The inclosed skating rink, which will be used, as now, as a roof garden every Summer, will cost $50,000. The assembly hall will be used as a club room for skaters. In Summer the patrons of the roof garden can use the bicycle promenade all around the roof of the ampitheatre.

The garden stock has risen from 5 to 15½, bid. The second mortgage bonds have risen from 55 to 81½, bid.

GALAXY OF SPRING FLOWERS

Friends of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute Treated to a Rare Exhibition—Topics Discussed.

The friends of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute were invited yesterday to an exhibition of Spring flowers and ornamental plants in the institute rooms, 115 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Among the most interesting flowers exhibited were the wild flowers, the violets, the wild white everlasting, with the buds not yet open, the tiny starlike lavender flower, popularly known as innocence, and four or five other varieties. A number of large, beautiful pink carnations, deep red ones, white ones, and a red and white variety, named for the little blind girl who has attracted so much attention and is now in New-York—Helen Keller—were also on exhibition.

There was Siebrecht's beautiful new pink hybrid tea rose, Belle Siebrecht, that has won many prizes; the old-fashioned peony, and the graceful bleeding heart, Dicentra, yellow alyssum, and other cut flowers, marked carefully with their botanical names, and geraniums, palms, rubber plants, plants with variegated foliage, large and exquisite ferns, and a curious cactus.

The club held its regular monthly meeting during the afternoon, and Spring flowers for the house and garden were discussed. The next and last meeting of the season will be held the second Tuesday in June and will be devoted to strawberries and roses.

Body Found Off Quarantine.

QUARANTINE, S. I., May 14.—The body of a man was found in the bay off the boarding station at 6:30 o'clock this morning by William Stansbury, and towed to the Health Officer's dock.

The man had a black serge overcoat, gray diagonal suit, white shirt, congress gaiters, and black kid gloves. In his pockets were found a small gold locket, a pair of eyeglasses, a lead pencil, and 27 cents. Coroner Oates took charge of the body.

Offices for New-Jersey Men.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President to-day appointed William D. Routan of New-Jersey Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-Jersey; John F. Connelly of New-Jersey Consul at Osaka, and Hiogo, Japan, and D. Lane Conover Postmaster at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

MUST HAVE SOUND MONEY.—Prosperity will be increased by stopping the silver craze.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FROST.—Nearly the whole country suffered by the storm.

HALF A MILLION A YEAR.—The saving effected by the Dockery Commission.

ENGLAND'S CARE OF JAPAN.—A reserve in the submission to the trio of great powers.

NO CHOICE IN DELAWARE.—The Legislature adjourns without electing a Senator.

A WHOLE STATE ENJOINED.—Judge Goff prohibits South Carolina's Convention.

BIG BOOM IN THE MARKET.—The British show their confidence in American securities.

TALK OF A COURT-MARTIAL.—Meade's frothy utterances likely to cause him trouble.

DEPARTMENTS IN JERSEY.—Many reforms may be made in the Legislature.

HIS LABORS IN AFRICA.—A talk with Bishop Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COLOMBIA AND NEIGHBORS.—Reports of the spreading insurrection in Ecuador.

AN ABLE OFFICER RETIRED.—Brig. Gen. T. L. Casey, the Chief of the Army Engineers.

POINTS FOR THE PARENT.—How children's eyes are injured in the public schools.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Feeding Grain in Pastures, by Henry Stewart; Theories in Agriculture; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and auth

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President Huntington on the Condition of the Southern Pacific Railway.

RESULTS OF LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS

The Property in Good Physical Condition—How the Large Decrease in Earnings Has Been Counteracted.

President C. P. Huntington has issued, in pamphlet form, his report of the operations of the Southern Pacific Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894. Most of the statistics contained in the report have already been published, but some of Mr. Huntington's comments are peculiarly interesting. The total mileage of the proprietary, affiliated, and leased lines of the Southern Pacific system is now 7,932 miles. The total transportation earnings for the year were $44,772,003; the operating expenses were $29,405,736, and the net earnings were $15,365,267.

Comparing the general results of the year with those for 1893 there has been a decrease in the gross transportation earnings of $3,277,545.08, or 6.82 per cent. On the Pacific system lines the decrease was $3,479,775.19, or 10.02 per cent. On the Atlantic system there was an increase of $202,230.11, or 1.52 per cent., resulting principally from earnings of the steamship lines. Operating expenses have decreased $1,170,507.86, or 3.82 per cent. On the Pacific system the decrease was $1,020,041.47, or 4.84 per cent., and on the Atlantic system $150,466.39, or 1.58 per cent. Receipts from trackage and other rentals have increased $24,681.81, of which $15,566.34 was on the Central Pacific Railroad, and the remainder on proprietary lines, principally the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway. Interest on open accounts decreased $30,228.53, resulting from a decrease in balances due on open accounts. Other receipts have increased $4,743.35, resulting mainly from rents received from lease of subsidy lands.

President Huntington says: "Considering the large losses in earnings, which all railroads have sustained—some roads more than others—through the general business depression, the strike of the men belonging to the American Railway Union, and the lower rates received for transportation, the shrinkage in gross earnings has averaged only 6.61 per cent. This gratifying maintenance of the earnings under such unfavorable conditions demonstrates an advantageous location of the company's lines with reference to traffic and operation. As one of the originators of this great property very properly remarked: 'In creating this great railroad system they builded better than they knew.' It is the shortest all-rail route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that can be built in the territory of the United States.

"There has been a gratifying increase in the number of small farms in Oregon and California. These imply an increase in population, an important factor in the material prosperity of these States and in the earnings of the railroads. The low price of wheat is causing the wheat growers of California to turn their attention to other profitable products. The cultivation of canaigre, from which is manufactured a tanning extract, is attracting considerable attention, a large acreage having been planted with it, and the company expects a large traffic from this new industry. The severe cold weather in the Southern States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean has called attention to the many advantages which California offers in climate for the cultivation of sub-tropical fruits.

"In California the general business depression and certain hostile interests have done much toward prejudicing a portion of the public against the railroads, but with the return of better times this prejudice will undoubtedly disappear. The pending settlement of the relation between the United States and the Central Pacific has furnished a pretext to hostile interests for the advocacy of Governmental control and operation of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is hardly to be anticipated, however, that the 60,000,000 people residing east of the Rocky Mountains would approve of any step which involved the Government's assuming the responsibility of operating the Central Pacific Railroad at its own risk and possible loss, and disturbing the normal commercial conditions affecting the Central Pacific and all other transcontinental lines.

"Among the conditions which have contributed much to the excellent showing of these properties, under the existing financial and commercial depression, was their excellent physical condition. The large expenditures made in former years for the purpose of cheapening the cost of maintenance and operation enabled the company to minimize this cost. But for this fact passengers and freight could not have been carried at such low average rates as was done without producing a large deficit in the year's operation."

Railway Commissioners Meet.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The seventh annual convention of the Railroad Commissioners of the various States convened this morning in the rooms of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with an attendance representing almost every State in the Union that exercises authority over the movements of railroads and freight transportation. This meeting differs from those that have preceded it in that there are present a number of members of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers who will join in the discussion of such topics as may come before the organization. The discussion will be devoted to general subjects of interest to the delegates, but will be turned especially in the direction of railway statistics, uniform classification of freights and legislation, a committee appointed at the last meeting having been directed to submit a report on these matters to this session. The convention was called to order by President Allen Fort of Georgia, who made an address outlining the proposed work of the session.

Extensions Planned.

ALBANY, May 14.—The following railroads filed with the Secretary of State today certificates of extensions of their routes in New-York City:

Central Park, North and East River Railroad, commencing at Perry and West Streets, easterly upon Perry to Hudson Street, and also at Charles and West Streets, easterly upon Charles to Hudson Street, the tracks in Perry and Charles Streets to connect at Hudson Street with a branch of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, commencing at Greenwich Avenue and Perry Street, westerly upon Perry to Hudson Street; also, from Greenwich Avenue and Charles Street, westerly upon Charles to Hudson Street, the tracks in Perry and Charles Streets to connect at Hudson Street with a branch of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

A Cable Road Losing Money.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—An application was made before Vice Chancellor Emory in Chancery, Chambers, in this city to-day by Oscar Keen, counsel for Eugene Vanderpool, the receiver of the Orange Mountain Cable Company, for permission to discontinue operating the road, which is now being operated under an order from Chancellor McGill, and also for further permission to sell the real and personal estate of the corporation in its entirety.

Numerous creditors were also represented in court by Joseph K. Field and William F. Howe of Orange and by Lawyer Hunter of Philadelphia. The creditors were anxious that the road should be sold. It was shown by a report submitted by the receiver that the running expenses of the road were on an average $10 more daily than the amount taken in. The Vice Chancellor consented to the sale of the road.

Delaware and Hudson Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was held yesterday, and all of the old Directors were elected without opposition. About 215,000 shares out of 350,000 shares of stock were voted. The newly-elected board will meet to-day and re-elect R. M. Olyphant President. It is not expected that any changes in the executive officers will be made.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway has made a deposition in the suit of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company against the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway to foreclose a three-million-dollar mortgage. Denying charges of certain stockholders who went to intervene on the ground of fraud, President Van Horne says that in 1871 C. K. Davis, R. C. Mitchell, A. M. Miller, W. W. Spalding, John C. Hunter, H. M. Peyton, and A. J. Sawyer received nearly 1,500 shares of stock and $131,000 without consideration.

—Senator Nixon's bill amending the railroad law relative to consolidating and leasing of parallel lines prohibited was passed by the State Senate yesterday by a vote of 18 yeas and 14 nays.

—The State Railroad Commissioners have approved an application of the Buffalo and Tonawanda Electric Railway for an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000.

—The Great Northern Railway has organized a series of personally-conducted tours of the Pacific Northwest and Atlanta under the direction of A. C. Harvey of Boston.

FOR THE CONTAGION HOSPITAL

The Sinking Fund Asked to Lease a Site—Plan of Buildings Approved by Board of Health.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board attended the meeting of the Health Board yesterday. On his motion the Sinking Fund Commission was asked to lease a site for a new scarlet fever and diphtheria hospital on a plot 100 feet north of the northerly line of Sixteenth Street and 630 feet east of the easterly line of Avenue C. A company incorporated by the present Legislature is to erect the buildings.

Work on the new contagion hospital will be started as soon as the Sinking Fund has given the site. The structure will cost about $75,000.

Mrs. Robert Minturn started the fund with a subscription of $25,000. Subscriptions from various other persons increased the building fund to about $63,000, and no trouble is anticipated in raising the remaining $12,000 needed.

There will be three separate buildings, each two stories high. The central building will be occupied by the medical staff. The ground floors of the other buildings will be divided into wards, and the upper floors will contain private rooms, for which higher rates will be charged.

One of the hospital buildings will be for males and the other for females. The plans were drawn by Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick, and approved by the Board of Health.

NO FUNDS FOR COURT PURPOSES

Judge Coxe Lays the Blame at the Doors of Congress.

ROCHESTER, May 14.—The May term of the United States court convened here at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and adjourned one hour later, because of lack of funds with which to conduct the court. Ten prisoners occupied the dock. Of these, nine were discharged by Judge Coxe and one was held for the September term, in Buffalo.

Marshal C. F. Peck said: "The occasion of this miscarriage of justice is owing to the failure of the Committee on Appropriations of Congress. I had hoped that the lesson furnished by the fact that this same term of court was adjourned one year ago for the like neglect of Congress to furnish funds would have prevented a recurrence of this kind. The indignation I feel at this treatment is well known to the court."

District Attorney Poucher then addressed the court: "The business of this court is run in a queer way. As the court is now conducted, the Marshal is cut off from the Government funds, and we are short of money about every other term. The system is outrageous, and if we cannot draw money to pay the expenses of the court, things have come to a very queer pass."

Judge Coxe stated that he fully agreed with them. He said: "What is the result? Prisoners who have a right to be tried at this term must be kept in jail until next September or be discharged outright. The business which should be transacted now must be crowded into the Buffalo term, and the entire machinery of the court is thrown into confusion. This neglect is not the result of inadvertence. It occurs too often to be passed over as a mistake. It is without palliation or excuse. The blame lies at the door of the committee of Congress whose duty it is to appropriate money for the courts. It is not unlikely that the motive may be discovered in that flimsy demagogism which seeks to gain a little temporary acclaim for economy by cutting down necessary expenses one year, to be made up by a deficiency bill the next. To my mind, this is a most serious matter. I do not wish the occasion to pass without entering my indignant protest at this treatment."

THE TWO MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUBS

To Wind Up the Old One's Affairs—Sale of the New One's Property Delayed.

The affairs of the old Manhattan Athletic Club, of which President Andrew Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club is receiver, are finally to be wound up.

The club will go out of existence with debts of over $500,000 still unpaid.

James M. Varnum, referee, has filed with the Supreme Court his report recommending that the club be finally dissolved. Justice Patterson on Jan. 28, 1893, appointed Mr. Freedman as receiver. The amount of the club's indebtedness at that time was over $957,701.

The receiver sold the property, satisfied some of the mortgage indebtedness, and now has in his possession only a painting of the Battle of Lake Erie, and a few other paintings of but little value. He still has judgments against former members for outstanding dues and house accounts aggregating $21,659, but the sum which may be collected is very doubtful and uncertain because of lack of financial responsibility on the part of these members. The present liabilities of the defunct club are about $505,797.

The Sheriff's sale of the assets of the new Manhattan Athletic Club and Piqua Club Association did not take place yesterday, but was postponed for a week under an arrangement between the attorneys. Deputy Sheriff Butler has claims in his hands for over $20,000.

PARK POLICEMEN LISTEN TO PRAISE

Mayor Strong Gives a Hearing on the Bill to Increase Their Pay.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill that has passed both branches of the Legislature increasing the pay of the Park police. The Mayor wrote to Albany some time ago that he was opposed to mandatory legislation, but he made no comment at the hearing yesterday that could be construed as against the measure.

James K. Duffy, counsel for the police, said that the bill created four grades instead of two, and raised the pay from $100 to $200 per annum, according to the length of service. He said that even with the increased pay the Park police would be receiving less than the municipal police.

C. C. Shayne eulogized the Park policemen, five of whom were present in uniform. He said that they suffered more from exposure than the blue coats, and ran greater risks, especially the mounted squad. Lawson N. Fuller praised the police, and said that they saved the lives of people who ought to be driving donkeys instead of horses. Park Commissioners Haven and Juilliard were present, but did not make addresses. The Mayor did not commit himself.

FARMERS FIGHT OVER DIVIDING LINES

Wesley McCracken Shoots George Hawn and Instantly Kills Him.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 14.—Wesley McCracken, a prominent citizen of Oneida Township, of this county, shot and instantly killed George M. Hawn, a neighbor, this morning. Hawn and McCracken had been at odds over a dividing line of fence between their properties. Each had been moving the fence after night on to the other's property.

Last night McCracken and a party of friends, heavily armed, went to the scene and awaited developments. At 1 o'clock this morning Hawn and his party arrived to move the fence back again on McCracken's land, and when the work of removal was completed McCracken opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun, hitting Hawn in the head and back, killing him instantly.

Burned by a Gasoline Explosion.

The explosion of a gasoline furnace that was being used by a plumber caused a slight fire yesterday morning in the five-story apartment house at 1,706 Amsterdam Avenue.

John Howard, the son of the janitor, was slightly burned on the arm and hand by the blazing gasoline. One of the tenants extinguished the fire in the hallway.

INSPECTORS MAY LOSE THEIR POSITIONS

The Treasury Department Will Tolerate No Obstruction.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Treasury officials are not unmindful of the annoyance to which passengers on incoming steamships at New-York and other ports may be subjected by disgruntled Inspectors, and many complaints have found their way here in official and unofficial form.

An official said to-day: "The regulations as to landing passengers' baggage after nightfall were made for the convenience of passengers, not for the Inspectors. If they try to make the regulations odious or obstruct them, it will not be long before new Inspectors will be found to carry out the new order of things smoothly."

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her most excellent chambermaid, whom she will gladly recommend; disengaged May 25. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, until 1 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's, 23 West 56th St., ring basement bell; call between 9 and 12 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; willing to go in country for Summer; good references. K. C., Box 897 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good washer and ironer; would prefer family going to the country. 222 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young German Swiss girl, chambermaid and to do sewing; best city reference. Madame, 111 East 46th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress or both in private family; city or country; good city reference. 205 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for her girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; will be disengaged by the latter end of May. Call, for four days, at 120 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; willing to go to country; can be well recommended. A. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, SEWING, or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl; in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork alone; good city reference. Present employer's, 151 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. Call Wednesday, at 206 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to sew, or parlormaid; best city reference. 23 East 79th St.; present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving city wants to secure position for her chambermaid; North of Ireland Protestant young girl; first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging. 30 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant; chambermaid and sewing, or take care of children; can be seen at present place from 9 to 12; has two and a half years' city reference. 103 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as second chambermaid in a private family; city references; call Wednesday morning. 104 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As first-class chambermaid and waitress in small American family. 212 West 59th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for excellent chambermaid or laundress alone, whom she can highly recommend. 505 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced young woman as chambermaid; will assist in pantry or dining room; good city reference. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call at present employer's, 151 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; no objection to country; good city reference from last employer. 119 West 60th St., Mr. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St., ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl, and assist with children; no objection to country; best reference. E. K., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family only. Address, by letter, K. Phalen, 39 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in first-class family; best reference; country preferred. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 237 East 26th St., Ewall's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 215 East 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, good place as chambermaid and waitress in a small American family. Leander, 215 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protesant girl, as chambermaid; first-class reference. E. H., 106 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on lady. Call, 10 to 12, present employer's, 46 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid; can be well recommended. Johnson, 86 Horatio St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city references from last place. 256 West 31st St.; ring Tighe's bell; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman; good cook and laundress; take entire charge of house for Summer. 16 Lexington Av., present employer's.

COOK.—English; thoroughly experienced; by day or permanently; understands French cooking; good references. E. Scriven, 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands French cooking; with Washington and city reference; wages $50. 160 East 32d St.; ring Mrs. Peterson's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, cook and laundress; private family; good baker; understands her business; best city reference. 300 West 87th St., second bell.

COOK.—A lady about to travel, would like to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend; in the country for the Summer months. 49 East 30th St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook and housekeeper; wages, $35; best references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By English Protestant as first-class plain cook in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 223 East 41st St., care Mrs. Drysdale.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at the home of present employers, 19 East 47th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for first-class cook; four years' references; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 41 East 68th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 428 East 77th St., Bopp's bell.

COOK.—English; thoroughly competent in French and American cooking; by day or permanent; good city and Newport references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; long and satisfactory city references; country preferred. 986 6th Av., in laundry.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and do plain washing; to go to country; in American family. 165 East 34th St., store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; country preferred. 231 East 34th St., Reed's bell.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as good cook; will assist with washing; good country references. 219 West 18th St.

COOK.—First-class; all kinds jellies and soups; good bread baker; city or country; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., two flights up.

COOK.—Respectable German woman understands fancy cooking, parties, creams and marketing; best references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—A first-class Swedish cook; wages not less than $30; best of references; city or country. J., Box 203 Times.

COOK.—French; first-class; understands her business thoroughly; good carver; best reference. G., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; city reference. 336 West 40th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, for private family; two years' references from last place. A. C., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; do coarse washing; good baker; best reference. M., 428 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By capable woman as cook; with family going into the country; best city reference. 133 West 60th St.; ring Levin's bell.

COOK.—In small family; willing to do plain washing; first-class city references. 524 West 46th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a refined North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city reference. N., 320 West 49th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references from last place. Annie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; competent cook, or housework in quiet family; good city reference. 310 2d Av.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Wages, $25 or $30; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St., Read's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook and plain laundress; highest city references. 831 Park Av.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as cook; city reference. 428 East 77th St., Bopp's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds entrées, desserts, teas, and ice creams; country preferred; excellent city reference; wages, $30. M. T. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman cook; wash and iron; small American family where second girl is kept; good city reference. 238 Franklin St., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl, just disengaged, as good family cook and baker; soups, desserts, and creams; good reference. 155 West 33d St.; first floor.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as cook in private family; would go by day or week. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; to work by the day or month washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; personal reference. Mary Allen, 145 West 51st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; latest skirts; original designs in fancy waists; beautiful gowns made for $10; at home or out; terms $3 per day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German who can teach German, music, and kindergarten; and is a good seamstress; as nursery governess. L. Luche, 180 West 81st St.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated young German to grown children in American family; can sew well; good reference; city or country. 127 East 52d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—By respectable woman, 30, as working housekeeper, or nurse to invalid lady; good, plain sewer; first-class city references. 431 West 19th St.

Housework.

HOUSEMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters; experienced; together or separate; just arrived from north of Ireland. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged widow woman to do light housework in small family, or as housekeeper; very best reference; country preferred. G. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman in flat, and sleep at home; best city reference. 530 3d Av., ring 3 times.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed to do light housework in small family. 118 East 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl in small family. 506 West 51st St., Gallagher's, second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Scotch girl; housework in small family; reference. 230 West 18th St.; first floor rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; in small private family. 530 West 58th St., store.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; good city reference. 161 East 39th St.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY DESIRES TO secure a situation for a thoroughly honest Swedish maid capable of doing chamberwork or taking care of young children; an interview if desired. Address Swedish, Box 202 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well. Hasenack; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to traveling; would leave city; good reference. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French, speaking English; competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German, as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; good city reference. A. A., 257 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced traveling maid; speaking English; good seamstress and packer; four years' best references. Clementine, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 47th St., care of Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class French maid; experienced in all her duties; dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer; best reference. Jeanne, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class maid; understands her duties thoroughly; dressmaker, hairdresser, excellent packer; city or country; good reference. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; good packer and traveler; has traveled abroad; seven years' best city reference. J. D., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; age, 26; best Paris and city reference. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German as lady's maid and seamstress; first-class city references. M. L., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; best city references. E. P., 224 West 33d St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a maid, whom she can highly recommend, to take care of children or wait on lady for the voyage from New-York to Liverpool, before July 1. 477 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German Protestant woman, or light chamberwork and sewing; speaks English and French fluently; good packer and traveler; first-class city references. S., 114 East 11th St., parlor floor.

MAID—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By three competent young girls; one as maid to elderly lady; one as chambermaid; the other as waitress; can be seen at present employer's, 50 West 17th St.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress; used to traveling; good packer, hairdresser; willing to assist with other light work; references. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent German as maid to grown children; first-class city reference. L. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady going to Europe desires to procure a situation for her maid, whom she can recommend. 5 East 9th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; understands dressmaking; wages, $20. 126 West 50th St., rear.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; present employers seen. P. Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; head or alone; references from first families of city and present employer. M. W., 422 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to secure a place in the city for her laundress and chambermaid. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday at 37 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; as first-class laundress in private family; country preferred; two years and eight months' city reference. M. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, light-colored woman in a laundry; first-class washer and ironer; accustomed to laundrywork of all kinds. Cook, 127 West 64th St., basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly competent; four years' personal references; present employer going to Europe. Bella, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. 110 West 56th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; very best personal city reference from last employer. A. L., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; in a private family going to country; best city references. K. E., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman; has two years' good city reference. C. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 330 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; very best reference; last employer can be seen. N. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years with present employer. 8 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 125 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Five years' reference from last place. S. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good city reference. G., 200 East 73d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant woman; long experience in the care of children; take entire charge from birth; understands the care of bottle babies; best of references; private family only. Can be seen at 713 Columbus Av., Miss Fishback's bell, second floor; no cards; janitor.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; best city reference. Superior, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A refined, well educated young Norwegian girl as nurse to grown children, or as maid to young ladies; good sewer; best city references. Care E. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge of baby; city or country; four years' best city reference. 204 East 44th St.; McCormack's bell.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse or care for small children; city or country; first-class city and personal references. 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy girl; good seamstress; at liberty 1st of June. Present employer's, 59 East 90th St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as nurse; best of city reference; no objection to assist with light chamberwork. 812 East 83d St.

NURSE, &c.—By girl to mind children or do chamberwork; does not object to going to the country. 502 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's or child's nurse; understands all duties in every respect; best references. J. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; city or country; best reference. 853 7th Av., Borhand's bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse to invalid; lady or gentleman; long experience; reference; city or country. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By young girl, not long in the country, to take care of children and assist with other work. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse to children; two years' reference. 309 East 60th St. Comfrey.

NURSE.—By a colored girl as nurse. 144 West 26th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. Capable, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city reference. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

TRAINED NURSE.—Experienced in traveling with invalids, is about leaving patient and desires engagement; references exchanged. A. L. B., 42 West 12th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as excellent seamstress, and to assist with chamber work; good city reference. 232 East 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to recommend most highly her waitress, who has been with her for the last three years; will be disengaged May 25. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, until 1 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a position for a thoroughly competent waitress, whom she has employed three years and can recommend most highly. Apply to-day, at 9 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend; country preferred for the Summer. Call at present employer's, 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl; in private family as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 285 West 19th St., Room 9.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 453 West 47th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; one year's reference from last place. 11 East 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; good city reference. A. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; best city reference from her last place. S. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 338 East 52d St.; ring Duane's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business. Present employer's, 57 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a place for first-class waitress. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 338 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS or PARLOR MAID.—Country preferred; can take butler's place. Waitress, 106 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant waitress; is competent; would take parlormaid's place; good city reference. Call 152 East 39th St., Ramsey's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; excellent city references. Fitzpatrick, 811 2d Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a laundress, to take washing to her own home; best city reference. 306 West 15th St.; basement.

WASHING.—A respectable young woman would like to get a family wash at her own home. Mrs. Farrelly, 339 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

COURIER or LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French Swiss, to accompany lady going abroad; Protestant; accustomed to travel; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MANICURE.—By young lady few customers at her parlors or their residence. 121 East 23d St.

MIDWIFE.—By a German young woman of experience; graduated in Germany and New-York; has diploma; best reference. Mrs. Fogel, 444 West 35th St.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED OR REPAIRED at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook in all branches; butler understands his duty thoroughly; especially care of silver; last place three years; best references; city or country; wages moderate. French Couple, 118 West 31st St., basement.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; understanding all kinds of cooking; the butler understands his duty, especially in care of silver; last place four years; personal reference; city or country. M. R., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure a situation for her butler who is a competent man, and thoroughly understands his business; has first-class city references; can be highly recommended. 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER.—With second man or parlormaid; English; 27; height, 5 feet 8 inches; neat appearance; good valet; city or country; anxious to please; not afraid of work; excellent reference. Robert, Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man, age 38, in private family; with or without second man; is a good valet; will be well recommended by first-class city families. C. Butler, tailor's store, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER, or WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—For Summer or permanently; by competent young man; neat, active, and obliging; lowest wages, $30; first-class city references. Dodd, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; understands his duties thoroughly; eight years' best city references; four years in last place; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. D. T., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet, and make himself useful; wife first-class cook; both reliable and thoroughly competent in every respect; best city references. French Couple, 217 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Leaving on account of family not keeping a butler for Summer; where second man or parlormaid is kept; three years with present employer; lady can be seen; disengaged June 1. Butler, 116 East 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet, and make himself useful; wife first-class cook; both reliable and thoroughly competent in every respect; best city references. Reliable, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In first-class privae family; is sober, honest, and obliging, and attentive to his business; will be cheerfully recommended by last employer, who can be seen. A. B. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By competent young man; highly recommended by past and present employers; wages not less than $30; disengaged soon as suited. J., Butler, 1,053 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man, in private family or club; has served eight years in one family; excellent references; last employer can be seen. J. Anderson, 742 East 138th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; by French Protestant; age, 31; tall; good valet; has three years' excellent reference from last employer. D., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; knows his duties; take full charge of dining room; willing to work, and good recommendation. Gabriel, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler with Washington reference; no objection to country. Write to F. E., 160 East 32d St., care Mrs. Peterson.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as butler or valet; wife as cook; best city references; no objection to country. B. Luck, 101 East 8th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman, age 30; first-class written or personal reference; city or country. J. M., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Swede; 5 feet 10; age 35; permanent position in first-class family only. Can be seen at 713 Columbus Av., Miss Fishback's bell, second floor; no cards; janitor.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; best city reference. Superior, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A refined, well educated young Norwegian girl as nurse to grown children, or as maid to young ladies; good sewer; best city references. Care E. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge of ba

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Moderately Active and Prices Lower.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Firmer—Coffee Quiet.

The grain speculation was fair, but prices were generally lower, owing to free selling for foreign account and weaker markets at the West, while local scalpers were taking advantage of the fluctuations at the West, and outside speculators holding off for more definite information regarding frost damage. Provisions were lower, with heavier receipts of swine. Cotton was higher, in sympathy with Liverpool and the South. Coffee was quiet and easier on a local trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¾@	70
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	31½@	31½
Corn, No. 2 steamer	54½@	54¾
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 13-16@	8
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery	17 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	6 @	6¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¼@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.62½
Lead	3.25 @	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and very irregular, with trading mainly local and considerable switching between September and May. The early business was at a decline of ¼@⅝c on free foreign selling, a local demand and local realizing; advancing ⅝c on local covering and better Western markets; declined ⅝@¾c on Bradstreet's report of 3,333,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, 518,000 bushels decrease on the Pacific coast, and an increase of 2,872,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a decrease of only 979,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, with late cables easier and longs unloading, and with the close weak at ¼@⅝c decline....Spot was dull and ⅛@¼c lower. Sales, 418 bushels of No. 2 red at 70c, in special elevator. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ⅞c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 69⅞c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 75¼c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 75½c, afloat....Clearances from Atlantic ports, 69,450 bushels....Receipts, 62,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 236,745 bushels; in the interior, 86,764 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼c on firm cables and better West; fell ⅝@¾c with wheat and on local realizing, and closed steady at ¼@⅝c decline with a light trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,525,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was more active on export account at easier prices. Sales, 162,000 bushels, including to shippers, 160,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 54@54⅞c, 2,000 on board, afloat, and 2,000 bushels steamer mixed, to the trade, at 54¼c, elevator....Receipts, 93,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 145,733 bushels; in the interior, 169,384 bushels....Clearances hence, 29,107 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 75,553 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were in light speculative demand, and without special feature, with prices ¼@½c lower, and closing weak. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 416,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were quiet and ½c lower, but closed steady....Sales, 91,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 31⅝@31½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 30¼c; rejected mixed, 30c; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c, 32½c for 20,000 bushels; track mixed, 31@32¼c; track white, 36@40c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 141,600 bushels; exports, 3,592 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	68¾@68¾	68¾
June	50,000	68⅝@69⅛	68⅝
July	2,060,000	68 13-16@69 9-16	69
August	60,000	69¼@69¾	69¼
September	1,920,000	69⅜@70	69½
December	920,000	71⅝@72⅛	71½
Total	5,020,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	54 9-16@55⅛	54⅜
July	300,000	55½@56⅛	55⅜
September	60,000	56⅜@56½	56⅜
Total	420,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	31⅛@31¼	31⅛
June	60,000	31½@31⅝	31½
July	60,000	32⅛@32⅜	32⅛
No. 2 white—			
May		@..	35¼
June		@..	35¼
Total	130,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow, owing to the full prices asked, and the transactions were only to fill urgent orders. Sales, 13,800 bbls, including City Mills, 3,515 bbls patents, 3,100 bbls clears, and 250 bbls extra, at quotations; 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4.10, 1,000 sacks Spring straights at $3.45, and 2,200 bbls Winter straights at $3.45@$3.60....Arrivals, 18,940 bbls and 28,011 sacks; exports, 12,911 bbls and 5,500 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 38,911 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.75
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.40
Straights	3.20@ 3.50
Winter wheat straights	3.30@ 3.60
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@ ....
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.65; white do, $2.85; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; crops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.60@$4; cut; $4@$4.40; ground, $3.70, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nomfnal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in light demand. Quoted: 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market was under neglect with the situation as to prices nominal. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a slow market, with the situation as to prices unchanged. There were orders here for about 1,000 bbls yellow from exporters, but at prices far under the inside part of 20c bbls asking rates. It was not possible to buy prime yellow under 27c, and good off-grade yellow was at 26¼c asked, while the latter had 26c bid. The demand was more from France and Italy. It is not expected that Germany will further buy until two steamers about due offer freight room. A lot of 200 bbls white was sold at 30c. Holders' views over prices are steady. Crude, in barrels, is at 22c for off-grade, while choice, if here, would bring 24c, and possibly 24½c. Crude, in bulk at the mills, near sections, was at 19@19½c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and unchanged. Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand, and is at a very regular price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 58c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—Oil opened at 195; highest, 196; lowest and closing, 179 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were offered lower; pork by 25@30c per bbl, lard by 10@12 points, and bacon by 10@12 points, with the close at near the inside figures of the day. The weakness was owing more to the large receipts of hogs at Chicago and Kansas City, while speculation in the products was tame. There was rather more demand from the Continent for lard, both here and at the West, but meats were slow, except in the way of local distributions, although offered at weak prices.

LARD—Western steam was offered at easier prices, and ruled dull for cash, although in refined there was rather more demand from the Continent. The large supplies of hogs at some Western points was a surprise to the packers, and tended to most of the weakness. Cash was offered at 6.90c, without sales. City steam was steady; sales of 175 tcs to the refiners at 6.12½@6.15c, and 100 tcs to an exporter on private terms. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.90c, nominal, and July at 7c, nominal. Refined was quoted at 7.20c for Continent, and 7.60c for South America. Compound lard was dull at 5@5.25c. The West closed at 6.57c, nominal, for May, while July was at 6.72½c down to and closing at 6.70c asked; September at 6.92c down to 6.82c bid, closing at 6.85c asked.

PORK—There was a small export business, and 150 bbls mess taken up at steady prices. The West was dull and weak, with the indifference through the full hog supplies. May closed at $11.77, nominal; July was at $12.07½ down to $11.90, closing at $11.92; September at $12.25 down to $12.15, closing at $12.15. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—Was down on the short rib dealings in the West 10@12 points, with a slack trading. May closed at $5.95, nominal; July was at $6.12½ down to $6.05, closing at $6.05@$6.07½; September at $6.25 down to $6.20, closing at $6.20.

CUTMEATS—There were offers to sell clear bellies at a decided decline, and demands ran slack; all cuts were weak, plenty, and slow of sale; transactions were: 5,000 lbs pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 6c; 25 bxs clear bellies on private terms. City pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 6c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Tierced beef has been offered at $1 decline, on accumulations and a slow export trade, while barreled stock ruled weak and quiet; sales of 300 bbls family and packet on private terms. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at easy prices, while hard to sell. At the West, $18.50@$19, while here $19.50 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were rather weak in price. Receipts at the West, 62,564 head; same time last year, 45,128 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.30@$4.70; left over, 7,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.40@$4.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,254 head; opened strong; 5c higher; closed weak; $4.10@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,812 head; lower; $4@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; opened 10c lower; $4.15@$4.45. Pittsburg—Light and medium steady; heavy dull; $4.70@$4.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,079 head; $4.35@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.65@$4.75. Prices here are 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝@6½ for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing done in city, while its position as to a quotation was unchanged. There were sellers at 4⅜c; as yet no sales have taken place lower than that price; 4 9-16c was bid. For options the market was easy at 4¼@4⅜c for fair to prime quality, within which range 50,000 pounds were taken up. For Australian 5c was a nominal market, at which buying was possible.

STEARINE—For oleostearine one of the city pressers came down to 8c yesterday, and sold 150,000 lb at that, which was the basis upon which out-of-town lots have been secured for two or three days. The business was for the West, but at the close that source of demand was unimportant, declining to pay their price. The other pressers here were unwilling to sell, and appeared to be encouraged over a little demand which they had had from tanners at a higher price—in fact, up to the figure they had been asking latterly. However, all demands at the close are dull, and the issue over the price seems to rest with the West and the pressers. For lard stearine the market ruled slow and nominal at 8½@8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed at unchanged prices to 15 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre was quiet at ¼@½f advance, and Hamburg steady at partly 8¾ pfennig up. Spot Rio was neglected, but quoted steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 14⅝c for No. 8....Option sales: Opening call—11 A. M.—December, 750 bags at 14.55c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close.—May, 750 bags at 14.45c, 500 bags at 14.40c, 2,000 bags at 14.35c; June, 250 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.20c; July, 750 bags at 14.65c; September, 1,250 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.45c; March, 250 bags at 14.35c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchanged—750 bags July exchanged for 750 October, even; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for July; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for October; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for September; total for day, 11,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.30@14.40	....@ ....
February	14.25@14.35	....@ ....
March	14.20@14.30	....@ ....
April	....@	....@ ....
May	14.30@14.40	15.30@15.40
June	14.20@14.25	15.25@15.35
July	14.60@14.65	15.15@15.20
August	14.55@14.65	14.85@14.90
September	14.55@14.65	14.50@14.55
October	14.60@14.65	14.25@14.35
November	14.45@14.55	13.90@14.00
December	14.45@14.50	13.85@13.90

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	205,892
Arrivals	....
Total	205,892
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,380
Total stock in New-York to-day	198,512
Total stock in Baltimore	24,967
Arrivals	....
Total	24,967
Deliveries yesterday	395—24,572
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,001
Arrivals—Steamer Dalton	30,846
Total	53,847
Deliveries yesterday	959—52,888
Total stock in other ports	 77,460
Total stock in United States	275,972
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 13	136,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 13	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 13	75,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
Total	238,000
Same time 1894	513,972
	382,192

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18¼@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¼@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@21¼	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were only moderately active, and made a gain of 4@6 points on reports of frosts in the South, while New-Orleans was higher, and Liverpool only ½ point up, but local shorts covered pretty freely....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 81 bales to spinners, and 300 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.62@6.63	6.65	6.59	1,000
June	6.57@6.58	6.60	6.52	8,800
July	6.62@6.63	6.65	6.57	7,100
August	6.67@6.68	6.71	6.62	57,200
September	6.70@6.71	6.74	6.65	5,600
October	6.75@6.76	6.79	6.69	29,400
November	6.79@6.80	6.82	6.73	6,700
December	6.84@6.85	6.87	6.77	5,800
January	6.89@6.90	6.92	6.86	1,300
February	6.94@6.95	..	..	..
March	6.99@7.01	..	..	..
Total				122,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 17.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
New-Orleans	2239	2039	1326	..	..	..
Galveston	208	816	49	..	..	..
Mobile	2	74	8	..	..	..
Savannah	627	106	479	..	..	..
Charleston	45	111	6	..	..	..
Wilmington	42	4	4	..	..	..
Norfolk	239	132	15	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	810	..	..	..	..
Boston	775	718	664	..	..	..
Philadelphia	4633	25	100	..	..	..
West Point	8	50	47	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8818	5535	2695	..	..	..
This day last week	6551	8863	10382	4199	4103	6818
This day last year	2262	4704	4263	2196	2234	3135

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are scarce and in demand, with full prices ruling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	20@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand has increased, and prices rule firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@3¾
Fair	4¼@4¾		3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¾@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in fair demand at firm prices. Sales, 1,300 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3c, ex ship; 3,700 bags molasses sugar, 85° test, at 2½c, ex ship, and 10,000 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 2½c, cost and freight....Refined steady and in fair request.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼@ 3⅜

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5⅛
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5⅛
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼
Powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4½
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4½	@4 5-16
Empire A	4½	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 9	3	13-16@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3	9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@..
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week—Beans, 1,294 bbls; peas, 7,150 bushels. Exports—Beans, 461 bbls; peas, 438 bbls. Imports—1,625 bags beans. There have been no signs of improvement in the demand from any source, while the receipts of domestic beans have continued very light, some holders have been anxious to move more of the stock in store, and have shaded prices somewhat. At the close $2.45 will buy as choice State marrow as there are here; $2 is asked for choicest pea and $1.95 for best marks of Canadian medium, but 2½@5c less has been accepted in instances rather than miss a sale. It is a weak market for red kidney; orders are sought for and the price would hardly stand in the way of business. Scarcely anything doing in white kidney, turtle soup, or yellow eye. California lima about 5c lower and dull. Foreign beans have been weakening steadily of late; the inability to move any quantity of stock has caused pressure to sell, and it now takes very prime hand-picked lots to reach top quotations. Green peas dragging. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.80@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.50@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, mediums, $1.75@$1.80; green peas, in barrels, $1.05; do, in bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.

BUTTER—All desirable grades are in a fairly steady position, with buyers inclined to keep close to current wants.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	16½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	14 @15
Welsh tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @11
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	17 @..
Creamery, firsts	15 @16
Creamery, seconds	13 @14
Creamery, thirds	11 @12
Imitation creamery, firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½@ 9
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½@12
Western—	
Creamery, June	8 @13
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—Fancy large full cream works out fairly, more particularly white, which is at firm prices. Low grades are freely offered. Part skims dull and irregular.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6⅝@ 6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6½@ 6⅝
State full cream, large, good to choice	5½@ 6
State full cream, common to fair	4 @ 5¼
State full cream, small fancy	6 @ 6¾
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4 @ 5¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¼@ 1½
State full skims	1 @..

EGGS—Receipts run very moderate, and buyers are sufficiently interested to enable holders to obtain full prices.

State and Pennsylvania	14½@14¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½@14
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @13
Duck	12 @16
Goose	20 @..
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	$3.00@$3.50

FRUITS—FRESH—The advance in price of apples early last week checked demand materially, and the recent arrivals, though moderate, have been very difficult to sell even at a material reduction. Market close weak, with values uncertain. There has been a large increase in receipts of strawberries this week, and prices have fallen. Demand is, however, pretty good at the decline, and to-day, supply being momentarily small, stock has been closely cleaned up. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3@$3.50; do, russet, Roxbury, $2.75@$3.25; do, golden, $2@$3. Strawberries, Maryland, good to choice, per quart, 12@18c; do, Norfolk, 10@14c; do, North Carolina, 8@15c; do, Charleston, 10@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Exports for week, 3,195 pks; exports, 2,863 pks. Shippers are buyers only when they can get prime to choice evaporated apples at about 6¼@6¾c; some holders have accepted those figures on some lots, but a little more is generally asked. Jobbing trade is perhaps a trifle better, and runs more on the higher grades, say from 6¾c up to 7¼c, rarely a fraction more. The late frosts have had no effect on the market as yet, as the extent of the damage to the apple crop is not known. Only a few sun-dried apples remain in stock, and these are being used on packing orders. No chops are to be had. Cores and skins slow. All kinds of small fruits are having very dull sale at lower prices. Holders of California fruits are pushing sales at easy prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, common to good, 5¼@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ⅛@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19¼@20c; cherries, 11@12c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8¼c; do, prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@0c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Prices have fluctuated slightly on fowls, but, as a rule, the market has been pretty good, closing steady at 10c. Spring chickens very scarce and higher. Turkeys dull and lower. Ducks and geese without much change, but slow. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 70c@$1.12; fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 90c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 25@45c.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls have been generall dull and the market is in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the high cost at primary points in relation to values here. Some shippers have ordered their goods into the freezers but the quantity left free to be sold has been beyond the wants of the trade, and prices have ruled weak. At the close good to prime fresh lots are urgently offered at 9@9½c, with very little movement. Turkeys have favored the buyer. Long Island Spring ducks have been in light supply and firm, and Spring chickens from all points are scarce and wanted. Squabs quiet and closing barely steady. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 10@12c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; old ducks, 10@13c; old geese, 5@8c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; Spring chickens, Long Island, 28@35c; do, Western, 26@30c; do, Philadelphia, 35@42c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

HAY AND STRAW—The market has ruled firmer under moderate receipts and a fair demand. Hay has shown a slight advance during the week, and straw has occasionally small sales a shade above quotations. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50@55c; rye straw, long, 50@60c; do, short, 40@45c; oat straw, 40@45c.

STIMULANTS—Peanuts have advanced a little under firmer holding South. We quote: Hand-picked, per lb, 3½@3¾c; Spanish, shelled, No. 1, 5¼c; Virginia do, 3¼c; Spanish No. 2, 3@3¼c; do, Virginia, 2@2¼c. New maple sugar scarce; quoted nominally at 8c lb, with old at 7@7½c. Beeswax firm at 31@32¼c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes dull and weak on fair supplies. Other vegetables in light receipt, with few exceptions, and prime lots cleaned up well.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.25@..
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	60@$1.00
Beets, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.75
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Cabbage, Charleston, per bbl crate	2.75@ ..
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	35@ 65
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.75
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	30@ 50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	75@ 90
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.85@ 1.90
Peas, Charleston, per basket	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Florida, white, per crate	10@ 40
Squash, Florida, yellow, per crate	10@ 50
String beans, Florida, green, per crate	50@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, wax, per crate	75@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	3.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per carrier	1.00@ 2.50
Tomatoes, Key West, per small crate	30@ 60

POTATOES.

Florida, per bbl	$3.50@$5.50
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	4.00@ 6.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.37@ 1.62
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.37@ 1.75
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	1.50@ 1.90
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.50@ 1.75
Nova Scotia, per 180-lb sack	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vine, fair to fancy, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5.50@$5.87½ per 1,000; Fishkills, $5.50@$5.75; up-river hard, $5.25@$5.50; Jerseys, $5@$5.37½; pale, $1.50@$1.75; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.25....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85c; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05....Round wood laths are worth $1.80@$1.85 per 1,000; slab laths, $

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in the Volume of Business Follows Bear Operations.

THE REACTION APPARENTLY CHECKED

Foreign Buying Exceeds the Selling—Local Bear Leaders Active, but with Little or No Success—Bonds Active.

TUESDAY—P. M.

London was somewhat irregular, but at the opening of our market its prices were fractionally higher than last night's close. There were foreign orders for execution here on both sides of the market, but the buying was better than the selling. The result was somewhat higher prices during the morning. In the afternoon local bear traders became more aggressive than for a long time, but their tactics resulted in dullness rather than weakness. The London market was reported as broad and active for American stocks, and that the Continental buying on the decline had more than offset the realizing by London speculators. Advices received after the close of the market indicated a belief in higher prices.

There was much less activity than yesterday, the transactions amounting to only 355,383 shares. The wet and disagreeable weather had a depressing influence, added to which was hesitation on the part of would-be buyers pending further information as to the extent of crop damage by frost. Dispatches from the West, which reached the Street late in the day, indicated that the crops had gone through the cold snap uninjured, but that small fruit had suffered. A warm wave has started in the West, and, following as it does copious rains, the outlook for the crops has materially improved.

The Grangers were firm until late in the day, and the trading in them was small. At the close, Burlington and Northwestern were up ½c, Rock Island was unchanged, and St. Paul was down ⅛. The changes in the internationals were equally insignificant either way, the majority of them, however, showing fractional gains. In the low-priced specialties, New-England lost 1 point, Kansas and Texas preferred ½, Tennessee Coal and Iron ⅝, and Missouri Pacific ¼. Southern, Texas and Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie scored fractional gains, while Chesapeake and Ohio, Atchison and Wabash preferred were unchanged. The coal stocks moved within narrow limits at the close. Reading was down ⅜, and Delaware and Hudson ¼, while Lackawanna was up ⅝. Jersey Central, on relatively small trading, lost 1½ points.

Speculation in the industrials was also less active. Distilling and Cattle Feeding advanced to 24¼ in the morning, but fell back to 23¼ at the close. The stock has advanced so sharply recently that speculative holders have difficulty in refraining from taking profits. The short interest, notwithstanding the covering yesterday, is still large—over 5,000 shares—and any effort to cover it would certainly result in higher prices. Chicago Gas weakened on the announcement of Gov. Altgeld's veto of the Frontage bill, but its loss was only ⅝. Sugar was very strong in the morning, selling up to 117¾, but it declined with the rest of the market in the afternoon, and closed ⅛ lower than yesterday. General Electric was firmer, and closed ⅝ higher, at 34½, having at one time sold up to 35½. Cordage stocks were notably weak.

There was no sign of anything approaching a reaction in the bond market. The volume of business continues very large, and it is done at advancing prices. The foreign exchange market was very dull, and only fairly steady, pretty good evidence that the foreign selling of securities has not been in large volume.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in better demand, but the supply was so liberal that rates continued very easy. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was moderately active with little increase in the supply, but what names were offered contained some choice material. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $136,637,066, and the balances were $7,132,491. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,077,338.

Money in London ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and fairly steady, though somewhat unsettled in tone. Nominal rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¼ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$32,767,647
Imports for the same period	17,529,318
Net exports	$13,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,091
Net exports to date, 1893	47,903,546
Net exports to date, 1892	17,515,024

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular. United States Cordage firsts and the Ohio Southern issues declined heavily. There was a very firm undertone to the general list, and the demand was still of a very good character. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. B. & Q. cv. 5s	3
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div	1
Erie 3d mtg	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	2
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2
Kings County Elev. 1st	7
Lehigh & W. B. con as	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1½
St. Paul 7s, gold	1
Western North Carolina 6s	2

DECLINED.

Col. Mid 1st	2¼
Mo., K. & Texas 1st	1
Nor. Pac. con	1
Nor. Pac. con. tr	1¼
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes	1¼
Ohio Southern 1st	2
Ohio Southern general	4½
Or. Imp. con	1
Rock Island c	1
St. P. 1st Min. Pt	1½
U. Pac., L. & Col. 1st	2
U. S. Cordage 1st	3½

Government bonds were strong. The following were the closing quotations:

2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	122¾	123¼
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123¼
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	--
Currency 6s, 1896	102¾	--
Currency 6s, 1897	106	--
Currency 6s, 1898	100	--
Currency 6s, 1899	111¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	--

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	144	148	10
Alton & Terre Haute	46¾	47	46¾	47	46	47½	200
American Cotton Oil	29½	30½	29½	30	29¾	30	2,073
American Cotton Oil pf	78½	79	78¼	78¾	78½	79	960
American Express	116	116	116	116	114	116	8
*American Sugar Refining	116	117⅜	116	116½	116⅜	116½	32,891
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½	99¼	99⅝	405
American Tobacco	105¼	105¾	105	105¾	105	105⅞	1,670
American Tobacco pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	109½	112	200
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	8⅝	9	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	11,256
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1,824
*Bay State Gas	22½	22½	22	22	21⅞	22	200
Brunswick Company	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	3	200
Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	53½	53⅞	202
Canadian Pacific	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½	586
Central Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	19¾	20½	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	23½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	5,915
Chicago Gas	74	74½	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	73⅞	37,575
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	55¾	55¾	56	605
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	100	100
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅞	98¼	97½	97¾	97⅞	98	5,190
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78½	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜	7,258
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43	44	43	43½	43¼	43½	3,065
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	89¼	89¼	89	89	88	88	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	67½	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	67	7,431
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120	119¾	121	115
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68⅞	68⅜	69	1,982
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	6¾	7½	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	27½	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	25
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¾	27	26	26⅞	26½	26⅞	2,300
Commercial Cable	150	150	150	150	146	150	150
Consolidated Gas Company	141⅜	141⅞	141⅜	141⅜	141	142	150
Delaware & Hudson	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	130½	130¾	265
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161⅞	162¾	161	161	160½	160⅝	1,110
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	48½	48	48	48¼	48½	750
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	10¼	250
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	23½	24¼	22⅞	23¼	23⅛	23¼	40,563
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	7	105
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	14	14	14	14	12	14	10
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58⅝	59	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	300
Flint & Père Marquette	16¼	16¼	16	16	15½	16	200
General Electric	33⅜	35¼	33⅜	34½	34	34½	10,980
Great Northern pf	125	125	125	125	125	130	300
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1¾	500
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	3	200
Harlem	263	263	263	263	--	--	20
Houston & Texas	2	2	2	2	--	--	100
Illinois Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½	97½	56
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	22½	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	23¼	110
Iowa Central	9⅞	10	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	515
Iowa Central pf	30	30	30	30	30	31	100
Keokuk & Des Moines	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4⅞	200
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	20½	120
Laclede Gas pf	88	88	88	88	87	89	140
Lake Erie & Western	21½	21½	21	21	20⅞	21½	1,277
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78	78	78	77⅞	78	785
Lake Shore	146¼	147	146¼	147	146	147	350
*Long Island Traction	11	11	11	11	10¼	10⅝	100
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53½	53½	53⅝	3,414
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	1,600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23½	28⅛	27⅝	28⅜	27⅝	28¾	1,350
Manhattan Consolidated	118¼	118⅞	116½	117⅛	117⅛	117⅝	3,603
Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	10
Mexican National certs	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3¾	1,100
Michigan Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼	120
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	33½	33½	33¼	33½	33	33½	230
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	58	58½	400
Minnesota Iron	55	55	55	55	55	--	100
Missouri Pacific	28⅞	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	3,860
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	18⅜	18	18½	18¼	18⅜	560
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	32	32⅛	2,435
Mobile & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	20½	21½	250
*National Lead Co	35½	35⅝	34¾	35	35	35¼	3,354
*National Lead Co. pf	90½	90¾	89¾	89⅞	89½	90½	5,915
National Linseed Oil	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼	25½	319
National Starch	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	9½	10½	425
New Central Coal	8	8½	8	8½	8½	10	210
New-Jersey Central	99	99½	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	1,522
New-York Central	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101	875
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	41⅝	43¾	41⅝	41⅝	41½	43¾	4,304
New-York, C. & St. L	17½	17¾	17½	17½	17	17¾	1,491
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	71	71	71	71	69	73	10
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	32⅞	33	32½	32½	32	32½	400
N. Y., L. E. & W	14¾	14¾	14	14	14	14¼	1,980
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29¼	30½	100
New-York, Sus. & West	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14	1,310
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37½	37½	37⅝	790
Norfolk & Western	5½	5⅝	5	5	5⅛	5½	1,330
Norfolk & Western pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18½	110
North American	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6	4,895
Northern Pacific	7¼	7½	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	3,945
Northern Pacific pf	25½	26	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅞	1,803
Ohio Southern	8	8	8	8	13	110	
Ontario & Western	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18½	18⅜	18½	2,125
Oregon Improvement	10	10	10	10	10	12	155
Oregon S. L. & U. N	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8	8½	100
Pacific Mail	26½	26¾	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26½	1,280
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	7	6¾	7	6¾	7	770
Philadelphia & Reading	20¾	21⅜	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝	27,900
Pittsburg & Western pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	30	31	20
P., C., C. & St. L	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	22	460
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	53	53	53	53	52	53½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	174½	175	174	174	174	175	550
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	16½	17½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	3,817
St. Louis Southwestern pf	13⅝	15	13⅝	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	5,424
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	28	30	200
St. Paul & Omaha	37	37½	37	37	36½	36¾	550
St. Paul & Omaha pf	114	114	114	114	114	115	20
Southern Cotton Oil	41	42	41	42	42	45	200
Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20½	20⅛	20⅜	650
Southern Railway	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	4,445
Southern Railway pf	40½	41	40⅜	40½	40¼	40⅝	4,547
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24	24½	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	1,960
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	75	75	75	75	80	85	20
Texas Pacific	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	13½	13¾	8,395
Texas Pacific Land Trust	12	12	12	12	10¾	11¼	210
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4¾	621
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C	7	7	7	7	5	8	100
Union Pacific	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	396
Union Pacific, D. & G	7	7⅛	7	7	6⅞	7⅛	1,120
United States Cordage	6⅝	6⅝	5¼	5½	5⅜	5½	6,826
United States Cordage pf	9¼	9¼	7½	7¾	7⅝	7¾	4,664
United States Cordage gtd	14½	14½	12½	13⅜	13	14	2,355
United States Rubber	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	41	41⅜	790
United States Rubber pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½	95	140
*United States Leather	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20½	20½	2,385
*United States Leather pf	91	91	90½	90½	90¼	90½	2,850
Wabash	8⅞	9⅛	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	2,855
Wabash pf	19½	20¼	19¼	19¾	19¾	19½	10,435
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	93	92⅜	92½	92¼	92¼	3,110
*Western Union Beef	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	11½	12	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	15½	14¼	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	15,270
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45⅞	47⅜	45⅞	47⅝	46	47	445
Wisconsin Central	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6	6¼	1,740
Total sales							355,383

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.20	.20	.20	.20			600
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08			700
Total sales							1,300

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s
1,000.....113

Atch, Top & S F 4s
8,000.....74⅜
8,000.....74½
3,000.....74⅜
5,000.....74½
6,000.....74⅜
25,000.....74½
10,000.....74⅜
34,000.....74⅜
5,000.....74⅜
25,000.....74½
20,000.....74⅝
500.....74⅜
10,000.....74⅜
10,000.....74⅜
10,000.....74½

Atch, Top & S F 2d
3-48, Class A
17,000.....26
4,000.....26½
5,000.....26⅜
10,000.....26½
10,000.....26⅜
25,000.....26½
10,000.....26⅝
30,000.....26⅜
12,000.....26½
10,000.....26⅜
10,000.....26½
15,000.....26⅜
10,000.....26½
15,000.....26⅜
35,000.....26⅜
10,000.....26½
35,000.....26⅜
2,000.....26
9,000.....25⅞
35,000.....26
10,000.....26¼

Atlantic & Pac Inc
10,000.....4½
1,000.....4⅝
5,000.....5
1,000.....5¼
40,000.....5

Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
1,000.....110

B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s
20,000.....112

B'klyn W & W Co 5s
45,000.....105⅞
10,000.....106
5,000.....105⅞
36,000.....106
5,000.....106¼

Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000.....106¾

Cent N J 1st Con, 1899
5,000.....111⅜

Cent N J G M 5s
2,000.....114

Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000.....108¼

Ches & O Gen 4½s
12,000.....80¼
1,000.....80⅝
3,000.....80½
6,000.....80¼

C, B & Q Con 7s
5,000.....121

C, B & Q Conv 5s
1,000.....103
3,000.....104
4,000.....104¼

Chi, Bur & Q Neb Ext 4s
4,000.....89¼

Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000.....99

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
10,000.....48¼
10,000.....48

Chi & N W Coupon Gold 7s
7,000.....122

Ch' & N W Con 7s
1,000.....140

Ch, R I & Pac 6s
2,000.....127½
2,000.....127
2,000.....128

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
45,000.....92

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
5,000.....103¾
6,000.....103¾
1,000.....104

C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
12,000.....92¼
2,000.....92

Col Midland 1st
4,000.....73

Col, H V & Tol 5s
29,000.....92
3,000.....92¼
2,000.....92⅝
2,000.....92⅝
3,000.....92½
1,000.....92⅝
3,000.....92

Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000.....93⅜

Con Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s
5,000.....86¼

Den & Rio G 1st
10,000.....112⅜

Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
8,000.....96½

E T Reorg Llen 4-5s
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000.....108¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000.....98½

Erie 3d Mtge
1,000.....108
1,000.....87½

Flint & P Mar 5s
2,000.....87

Ft S & Van B B 1st
1,000.....100

Ft W & D C 1st
7,000.....74
3,000.....74¼
13,000.....74

Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
3,000.....110⅜

Ga So & F 1st
1,000.....90

H & Tex Con G M 4s
1,000.....66½

Ill Cen 4s, 1953
4,000.....100

Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
1,000.....76

Kan Pac 1st Con
4,000.....72½

Knox & Ohio 1st
2,000.....113¼

Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000.....90

Lac Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000.....96
1,000c.....96

L S & M So 1st Coup
5,000b3.....117

L S & M So 2d Reg
4,000.....

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000.....102⅝

Lehigh & W B Con Assented
5,000.....108

Lo & Nash Con
4,000.....108
3,000.....108¼
97,000.....108½

Lo & N Gen Mtge 6s
4,000.....117⅝

L, N A & Chi Con
2,000.....100
2,000.....99¼
6,000.....100¼

L, N A & Chi G M
5,000.....72⅞
2,000.....78

Manhat Ry Con 4s
4,000.....100¼

Metropolitan Ele 2d
16,000.....106½

Mex Cent cons 4s
1,000.....67¼
1,000.....67
5,000.....67⅛
5,000.....68

Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000.....107

Mil, L S & W ext 5s
2,000.....111
3,000.....111¼
1,000.....111

Mil, L S & Wn 1st
5,000.....110

Mil & N 1st, 1913, consolidated
8,000.....120

Mineral Point Div
8,000.....106

Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W
2,000s20F.....113⅜

Mil & St P 7s, gold
10,000.....124

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000.....87½
6,000.....87¾
1,000.....87

Mo, K & Tex 2d
5,000.....60
10,000.....60½
7,000.....60¼
10,000.....60
5,000.....59½

Mo, Kan & Texas 1st
25,000.....88⅞
5,000.....88½
6,000.....89¼
8,000.....89⅜
5,000.....89½
82,000.....89½
19,000.....90
10,000.....90½
10,000.....90⅜
5,000.....90

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
15,000.....83½
20,000.....84
1,000.....83⅝

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000.....95

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
15,000.....66½
4,000.....66⅜
1,000.....66½
1,000.....67

Mobile & Ohio new
4,000.....120½

Morris & Essex 1st
15,500.....140

Mor & Es 7s, 1900
1,000.....116½

Nash, C & St L con
1,000.....99⅞
4,000.....100

N Y & Har 1st, coup
2,000.....116

N Y, Lack & West construct mtge
4,000.....115⅜

N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs
1,000.....140½
2,000.....140

North Pac 1st, coup
1,000.....117¼

North Pac 1st, reg
10,000.....117

Nor Pac 2d, coup
12,000.....99

North Pac 3d, coup
1,000s3.....69

North Pac cons 5s
10,000.....41
4,000.....40⅝
5,000.....40½
15,000.....40¼

126,000.....40
1,000.....40¼
8,000.....40

Trust Co certfs
12,000.....40
10,000.....40¼
6,000.....40½
10,000.....40¼

Nor Pac col tr nts
20,000.....87

Nor Pac & Mon 1st
9,000.....39¾

Nor Pac term 1st
12,000.....102½

North Ry of Cal 5s
5,000.....93
5,000.....93¼

Ohio South 1st
1,000.....83
9,000.....82

Ohio South G M 4s
6,000.....32½
5,000.....30¼
3,000.....30

Omaha & St L 1st, tr receipts
5,000.....44

Oregon Imp 1st
8,000.....99

Oreg Imp Co con 5s
12,000.....46

Oregon R & N 5s
1,000.....98
Trust receipts
25,000.....94

Oregon R & N 1st
12,000s3.....111

Oregon Short Line 6s
Trust Co certfs
32,000.....95

Oregon S L & U N con tr receipts
30,000.....47½

Penn Cos gtd 4½s
4,000.....114½

People's Gas & C Chi 2d gtd 6s
3,000.....107

Peo & East 1st
1,000.....77
1,000.....79

Peo & East inc
5,000.....21¾
10,000.....21⅞

Phil & Read 1st pf inc
30,000.....36½
21,000.....36⅝
16,000.....36¾
5,000.....37
5,000.....37¼
10,000.....37⅜
5,000.....37½
30,000.....37¾
5,000.....37⅝
5,000.....36¾

2d pf inc
1,000.....22½
10,000.....23
5,000.....23¼
2,000.....23½
5,000.....23¾
5,000.....23⅝
40,000.....23⅞
105,000.....24
10,000.....24½
55,000.....24¼
15,000.....24
10,000.....24⅛
65,000.....24
10,000.....23½

3d pf inc
10,000.....17¼
30,000.....17⅜
1,000.....18
2,000.....17⅝
10,000.....18
5,000.....18¼
22,000.....18
5,000b3.....18
2,000.....18
1,000.....17½

Phil & Read Gen 4s
10,000.....78
Trust Receipts
22,000.....70½
20,000.....70⅝

Phil & Read Defd Inc
5,000.....4

Rens & Sar 1st
3,000.....141

Rio Grande W 1st
2,000.....73¾
40,000.....74
9,000.....73¼
5,000.....73½
10,000.....73⅝
5,000.....73⅜

Roch & Pitts Cons
3,000.....119

St Jo & Grand I 1st
Trust Co Certs
6,000.....62¼

St L S W 1st
5,000.....73¼
5,000.....73
1,000.....73½
2,000.....73⅜
2,000.....73¼

St L S W 2d inc
30,000.....32⅞
15,000.....33
11,000.....33½
13,000.....33⅝
1,000.....33¼
5,000.....33¾
5,000.....33⅝
8,000.....33½

St L & Iron Mt 5s
4,000.....80½

San A & Ar Pass 4s
23,000.....65

So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000.....104

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000.....93
23,000.....93¼
5,000.....93⅜
18,000s3.....93½

Tex & Pac 2d Inc
15,000.....31¾
5,000.....31½
3,000.....31¾
10,000.....31¾
1,000.....31½
20,000.....31¾
6,000.....31⅝
21,000.....31¾
11,000.....31¾
6,000.....31⅞
20,000.....31⅝
3,000.....31¾
10,000.....31¾
19,000.....31¼

Union Elev 1st 6s
6,000.....98½
1,000.....98¾

U P Ext S F 8s
7,000.....95
2,000.....95½

Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000.....106½
2,000s5F.....106½

U Pac, Lin & Col 1st
4,000.....41⅜
10,000.....41½

U P, Den & Gulf 1st
12,000.....41½
2,000.....42
10,000s3.....41¼
3,000.....42
5,000.....41¾

U S Cordage Co 1st
1,000.....50
2,000.....49⅜
1,000.....49
5,000.....49¼
6,000.....49
10,000.....48½
1,000.....48
1,000.....47½
1,000.....47
1,000.....46
1,000.....45
4,000.....46
6,000.....47
1,000.....46½
2,000.....46¼
8,000.....46¼
6,000.....46½

Wabash 2d 5s
29,000.....74½

Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000.....29¼

Wabash 1st 5s
7,000.....105
4,000b3.....105
20,000.....105
1,000.....104¾
5,000.....104⅞

West Shore Gtd 4s
18,000.....105½
Registered
4,000.....105½

W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Receipts
15,000.....30¼

W Nor Car 1st 6s
30,000.....114
13,000b3.....114
2,000.....114

Wilkes & East 1st
12,000.....95⅜
5,000.....95½
10,000.....95½

Wisconsin Cen Co 1st
5,000.....56⅜
7,000.....56⅝
Trust Co Certs
5,000.....56½
5,000.....56

Total sales.....$3,598,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	--
American Coal	90	--
American District Tel	30	40
American T. & C	95	98
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	64½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	12	14
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P	--	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	--	60½
Cedar Falls & M	5	9
Chicago & Alton	150	--
Chicago & Alton pf	170	--
Chicago & Northwest pf	144	--
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	--
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	75
C., H. V. & T. pf	63½	--
Consolidated Coal	30	35
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	37	40
Det. Gas	28¾	--
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	99	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	54
Flint & P. M. pf	43	45
Homestake	20	22
Joliet & Chicago	160	--
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15	--
King, & Perm	3	10
Long Island	87	89
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	115	--
Mah. C. R. pf	106	--
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf	58	70
National Starch 1st pf	50	--
National Starch 2d pf	27	35
New-York & New-Haven	201	--
Ontario Mining	10	13
Oregon R. & N	26	28
Pennsylvania Coal	300	--
Peoria & Eastern	4½	6
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47⅝	--
P., F. W. & C	157	--
P., F. W. & C., sp	150	--
Quicksilver	3½	4
Quicksilver pf	19	20
Rens. & Sar	180	185
Rio Grande Western pf	41	43
R., W. & O	113¼	114¼
St. Jo. & Grand Island	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	95
St. Paul, M. & M	115	120
Sil

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,
BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,
ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit,
Available in all parts of the World.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY,
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to check or draft. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust dated November 1st, 1889, the undersigned, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals for First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company to an amount sufficient to consume $200,000, now in its hands for the purpose of redemption of bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and should be addressed:

PROPOSALS TO SELL BONDS.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
New-York.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, May 7th, 1895.

HOLDERS OF
OHIO SOUTHERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

The holders of these bonds are requested to promptly send their names and addresses and the amount of bonds respectively held by them to the undersigned, preparatory to the formation of a Protective Committee. Prompt action on the part of the holders is regarded as necessary to our interests.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
62 and 64 Cedar St.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 Nassau St.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A WESTERN MORTGAGE
and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 35 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	812	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10								

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2018	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
154	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. RÖE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees.)

38 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
240 shs. The Kensington Park Co.
25 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
301 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
2 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
15 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
$8,000 Lincoln Street R'way, Lincoln, Neb., 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922; Jan., 1895, coups.
$1,000 Latona Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
42 shs. Danbury & Norwalk R. R. Co.
16 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
$50,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. Ry. Co. Cons. 1st and Col. Trust 5 p. c. Gold Regst. Bds., 1934.
$50,000 Ohio Southern 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Lockport Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. People's Trust Co., Bklyn.
100 shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley R. R.
65 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pref.
$1,000 The Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., common.
15 shs. Clinton Bank.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$233,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921—$227,000 have Novr., 1892, coups. and $6,000 have Novr., 1893, coups.
$5,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Tel. Line (Central Branch, Union Pacific) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1intr., May, 1894, coups.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Pacific Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
New-York, May 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, 1895, at 2 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Depot Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution. AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-afnual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1895.

On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Thirty Years a Money Counter.

George W. Marloe completed thirty years of service in the Sub-Treasury yesterday. He received numerous congratulations. When John A. Stewart was Assistant Treasurer he took Mr. Marloe from the Metropolitan Bank and appointed him money counter at the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Marloe enjoys the distinction of having counted more money than any man in the service here. In his long service he has filled every position up to Assistant Cashier and Deputy Assistant Treasurer, his present commission.

Foreign Gold for the Bonds.

Gold bars of the value of $540,000 were deposited in the Assay Office yesterday as the bond syndicate's first contribution toward foreign subscriptions of $5,000,000 for the new Government bonds for the month ending June 8.

The gold came from Europe by the steamship City of Berlin.

EUROPE A BATTLEGROUND

Mr. Hobson's Prediction of a Great Donnybrook of Nations.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POWER IN DANGER

By 1896-7, He Says, the Dual Alliance Will Be Ready for Business—What British Overthrow Would Mean.

That arbitration will be the means of adjustment of all serious disputes between nations in the future is a theory which is held by a great many. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Assistant Naval Constructor, United States Navy, is not one of these. His conviction is that war is in no danger of becoming obsolete, and, in a thoughtful paper, which appears in the current number of the Proceedings of the United States Institute, he contributes an introduction to the study of coming war.

The paper is one that is likely to attract considerable attention. The subject is in itself a most interesting one, and the conclusions of the writer are logical.

Logic is a convincing thing at times, and by the use of it Mr. Hobson proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that all the nations of Europe will soon be at each others' throats. It is not going to be an aimless sort of Donnybrook, but a conflict on a heroic scale, and with a well-defined and sinister purpose and end. And at its conclusion the whole geography of Europe will have been recast.

The present generation, the writer says, has expended its life in preparation.

"No fact," he adds, "is so universally accepted abroad as the imminence, the very presence of war. It is a living actuality; not only every man in the armies and navies of the great powers expects to take part personally, but every individual with any hold on life expects to be a witness.

"This imminent war bids fair to involve all of the six great nations of Europe, a population of about 324,000,000, of which about 74,000,000 are capable of bearing arms, possessing over 2,000,000 tons of war vessels afloat. * * * The war will be on a scale incomparably greater than any in the world's history."

"What should be looked for," he asks, "from such a situation in Europe? When should war be expected? From what quarter will it probably come, and what will be its probable course? The aggressor, of course, is studying all the possible plans of attack. He will naturally choose, having the choice, the time, method, and circumstances most advantageous to himself. The key to the future thus lies with the Dual Alliance, in the study of the best plans for it to adopt."

The weight of Great Britain, Mr. Hobson urges, will inevitably be thrown in one scale or the other. That nation's greatest strength lies in her navy, and, turning to that, of the writer says that the relative strength of Great Britain is advancing by oscillations. The present moment finds it at the upper limit of a swing, caused by the completion of the programme of the great Naval Defense act of 1889. It will begin an immediate descent on account of the failure to lay down new vessels during the execution of this programme. The descent will be sharp and sure, the lowest point being reached in 1896 and early in 1897, before which date practically no addition will be made to armored tonnage, the bulwark of naval strength. On the other hand, the naval strength of both France and Russia is on a rising curve, whose rise is steady, rapid, sure, and presents no point of inflection."

He goes on to show that at the present moment British force by sea preponderates over that of the Dual Alliance for the first series of decisive engagements in the proportion of 1.21 to 1, and is of marked superiority of quality, while for the subsequent series of engagements the proportion is 1.79 to 1 (coast-defense tonnage being eliminated).

This preponderance now held by Great Britain will, according to the writer's calculation, pass over by 1896-7 to the fleets of the Dual Alliance. Every indication, he says, points to that moment for making the attack. And he shows that there is no doubt but that France and Russia appreciate the situation.

The non-interference of the Triple Alliance and the defeat of Great Britain is to be followed by the conquest of the central powers.

"Italy having withdrawn," Mr. Hobson says, "the struggle with Germany and Austria-Hungary would be essentially on land. If Italy remained neutral, France and Russia would offer for invasion, at the present moment, 1,416,000 men on the peace footing, and 6,630,000 on the war footing, against an opposing force of 856,400 men on the peace footing and 4,380,000 men on the war footing. This heavy superiority will be greater in 1897, for the aggressors have a population of 116,000,000 in entire accord to draw from, while Germany and Austria-Hungary have but 91,000,000, with dangerous elements of discord growing day by day. * * * Should Italy, against all her interests, against all probability, remain with the Triple Alliance, the conquest would involve a fierce struggle by sea as well as by land. The fleets of the Dual Alliance would return shattered from the destruction of the British fleets. Time would have to elapse before they could be sufficiently reinforced. It would not require long, however, for the armies of the Triple Alliance are coming to absorb all the resources. * * * Nothing could save the Continent after the overthrow of British power by sea.

"The withdrawal of Italy and the formation of a new Triple Alliance nevertheless would not probably be a signal for immediate war, though equilibrium would not exist. The aggressors would seek to allow the weakening elements of the enemy to work their way, recognizing their own strengthening unity of purpose. Italy would be offered inducements that would outweigh the advantages of spectatorship and neutrality. The Dual Alliance would require but a light burden and would offer rich rewards. A partition of France and Germany and Austria-Hungary that would follow she would be promised vast tracts around the Adriatic which, in the hands of an old enemy, have long been looked on with covetous eyes, and France, with vast, gratifying accessions on the east, might offer the cold provinces of Canada and Savoy, and might, perhaps, allow her to take Tunis and Tripoli, being sure herself of getting Egypt. With a certainty of victory, and fear of displeasing the powers that would, without her even, be victorious, she would probably pass from isolation to alliance. Europe would then see the six nations in the two great Natural Triple Alliances: France, Russia, and Italy for aggression; Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Great Britain for defense.

"Impatient aggression would not then have occasion to wait longer for further weakness in the enemy, having a preponderance on the sea of more than 100,000 standard armored tons, and, taking the present condition as an index, though each year will make a greater preponderance, on land an excess of 600,000 men for the first wave and 3,000,000 men total excess. This preponderance would be overwhelming. Signing the new aggressive alliance would sound the bugle call to war. Europe would be seized with convulsions. Three nations would be engulfed in one great upheaval. Germany and Austria-Hungary would no longer be seen on the map; the British Empire would belong to past history.

"It is evident which nation of the three victors would claim the East and take the largest share of the West. After the wrangle a new era would begin in Europe. Its duration and its termination are easily seen. A glance at the map of history and the march of events shows that Russian ambition does not stop short of two continents, and will not be satisfied till Russian territory has no boundaries but oceans."

In conclusion the writer points out that fate or forethought will have the Franco-Russian strength reach its maximum preponderance over British strength previous to the expiration of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, and says:

"To check this sombre onward rush of events, there are no means on which much hope can be placed. The great, best remedy, the dissolution of the Dual Alliance, does not permit hope. This alliance, founded on complete community of immediate interests, is come to stay, and is growing stronger and more indissoluble each day. Only disastrous war, realized or imminently threatening, can dissolve it. No combination in Europe without Great Britain's sea power could threaten or inflict such war. This sea power at the present moment could do so alone, but the opportunity is rapidly passing away. There is scarcely a shadow of hope that Great Britain will take the offensive; there is but the barest hope that she will throw her power into the Triple Alliance to save herself and it. This alliance itself, from the very nature of its exclusively defensive compact, cannot, while the Dual Alliance cries peace, take the offensive and insure the later joining of the British sea power in the event of adversity.

"Thus the entire responsibility rests with Great Britain, and the necessity is urgent for her immediate action. Each day sees the vessels building in France and Russia nearing completion. Fifteen months hence the preponderance of power will have passed over to the enemy; the Dual Alliance will be beyond the possibility of dissolution; the one opportunity for saving herself and Europe from the dread consequences of this alliance will have passed forever. Each day will then bring nearer the day of her greatest exposure to a stronger aggressive enemy; each day will render less probable her acceptance into the refuge of the Triple Alliance; each day will render more inevitable the desertion of Italy and her passing over to the enemy.

"If self-sufficiency, or conservatism, or want of enlightenment, or of foresight, or lack of decision, or boldness, or all combined, cause Great Britain to neglect the call of duty from the crisis in her own and in the world's history; if she fails soon to throw her fleets against the enemy, neglecting to choose war while she is stronger and while the enemy could be disintegrated, leaving the enemy to choose it when he becomes the stronger and indissolubly united, and if she fails also to adopt the less desirable but only other alternative of seeking refuge in the Triple Alliance in time for acceptance and in time to save Italy, thus leaving the road clear for the plans of the great aggressive alliance, then may heaven prepare to come down on earth to work miracles by the hands of men, may a host of guardian angels hover close over freedom and civilization as they tremble in the lands of their birth."

Among those who have been asked to criticise the paper are the Secretaries of the Navy, State, and War Departments, Senators Morgan, McPherson, and Lodge, Lord Brassey, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Kimberley, the French Minister of Marine, W. Laird Clowes, Archibald Forbes, John C. Ropes, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Admirals Walker, Ramsay, Meade, Luce, and Brown, and a number of others whose opinions have weight.

FOR LOVERS OF THE ROD AND GUN

Great Interest in the Sportsman's Goods Now on Exhibition.

The Sportsmen's Exposition at the Madison Square Garden is a unique show, of rare attraction to all lovers of sport and to all travelers. Despite the bad weather yesterday the exposition was largely attended.

In the morning the amphitheatre became an exchange for sporting goods, and hundreds of dealers were present from all over the country, buying and examining guns, fishing tackle, and the thousand and one things displayed.

The display of stuffed wild animals is pronounced by good judges to be the finest ever seen in the United States outside of a public museum. Many rich sportsmen have loaned their choicest stuffed specimens.

The Maine Central Railroad has sent to the exhibition a fine exhibit of trophies of the chase and photographs of the scenery in the vicinity of North Conway, N. H.

Every day there are interesting exhibitions of sharpshooting on the stage in the north gallery. There is music all the time. Visitors to the show yesterday were attracted by a series of lifelike representations of the life and adventures of fishermen and hunters in the North Woods.

The india rubber sinkbox for duck shooters aroused the admiration of a society belle.

"Oh!" she murmured, "what a lovely thing to have on steamships in case of a wreck in midocean."

"Yes," said the thin man by her side, "but how about those beastly sharks? They'd bite your legs off, you know."

The managers of the exposition said yesterday there was no longer any doubt of its great success. No man can go through the show without longing for knife, rod, and gun. Most men would also wish for a camera.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—De Wolf Hopper Will See Baseball.—De Wolf Hopper will have ample opportunity to indulge his passion for baseball this Summer, as he has decided not to act. season will close on June 8, and he will then rest until Sept. 2, when his next tour will begin in Albany. During the season he will visit San Francisco for the first time and play a four weeks' engagement at the Baldwin Theatre. His next appearance in this city will be April 20, when he will produce a new comic opera, called "El Capitaine," written for him by Charles Klein and John Philip Sousa. Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper, not being particularly interested in baseball, will take advantage of her husband's idleness to make a trip to Europe.

—Olga Nethersole as Mrs. Ebbsmith.—News comes from London that Olga Nethersole has been engaged to play at the Garrick Theatre the part of Mrs. Ebbsmith, from which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is soon to retire. This gives a very definite hint as to the new play in which she is to appear here next Fall under the management of the Frohmans. Daniel Frohman owns the American rights to "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," which, for evident reasons, he cannot present at the Lyceum Theatre. The play has been extensively advertised, and probably no better selection could be made from a financial point of view than this with which to reintroduce Miss Nethersole to America.

—The Fifth Avenue Open Again.—William H. Crane returned from Auburndale, Mass., yesterday, where he had gone to attend the funeral of his mother yesterday afternoon, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which was closed Monday night, was reopened last evening with "His Wife's Father." The one hundredth performance of this comedy will be given Saturday evening, June 1, when Mr. Crane's season will close, and appropriate souvenirs of the run of the play will be distributed to the audience. Augustus M. Potter, who has already furnished Mr. Crane with two successful comedies, is at work on another play for the comedian, which will be presented in this city next season.

—The "Messrs. Frohman."—What has been known to the initiated for some time has just been officially announced in London by Daniel Frohman, who, in a published interview in The Stage, says that he has become one of the firm of "Messrs. Frohman," which consists of his brother Charles and himself, and the purpose of which is to exploit plays "which do not happen to suit my Lyceum or his Empire audiences." Mr. Frohman also said that in sending "An Ideal Husband" on the road he should announce it as from the pen of "the author of 'Lady Windermere's Fan.'"

—The Idlers to Play for Charity.—"Sunlight and Shadows" will be presented by The Idlers at St. James's Hall next Saturday night for the benefit of the wives and mothers of sailors lost at sea during the last year. Edward Bell will act as stage manager of the play, and the cast will include Brindsley Shaw as Mark Denzil, Morgan E. Coman as George Addis, John Stratton as Adolphus Bamfield, John Durand as Dr. Latimer, Pierre Van Nostrand as Scollich, Vene Montross as Helen Latimer, Maud Furness as Maud Latimer, and Dorothy Dare as Janet Felton.

—Manola Returns to Comic Opera.—Marion Manola-Mason, after an absence of more than two years from the operatic stage, which time she has devoted to playing comedy with her husband, John Mason, has decided to return to her first love. She has signed a contract with the Murray-Lane company, and will open with that organization in Cleveland, Ohio, in "Clover," the charming opera in which she created the leading role when Col. McCaull first produced it in this city at what is now Palmer's Theatre.

—Robert Gaylor's Plans.—Robert Gaylor is to abandon farce-comedy next season and appear under the management of W. A. Brady, in a new comedy-drama, called "In a Big City," written for him by Charles T. Vincent. The scenes of the play are all laid in this city, and the first act will show a view of Castle Garden, with the landing of a shipload of immigrants. Cornelius McSweeny is the hero, and the subject is his rise to wealth and power under the beneficent institutions of the new country.

—Mantell Again Without a Manager.—Augustus Pitou has severed his managerial relations with Robert Mantell because he finds that, having assumed the management of the Grand Opera House, he will have little time to devote to outside attractions. The parting of manager and actor is said to have been devoid of friction, and Mr. Mantell is now resting at Stamford, Conn., ready to negotiate with a new manager.

—A New Opera for Boston.—Harry Askin has purchased a new comic opera by Richard Carroll and Gustav Kerker, called "Kismet; or, Two Tangled Turks," which he will produce at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, this Summer. Mr. Carroll will be a principal in the cast. Mr. Askin's forthcoming season of opera promises to be one largely composed of novelties.

—New Director for Hoyt's.—John J. Braham, who has been connected with the theatres of Boston as musical director for over a quarter of a century, and who was recently tendered a testimonial by the citizens of that city, has been engaged by Hoyt and McKee to take charge of the orchestra at Hoyt's Theatre next season.

—Saw "Oliver Twist."—Mr. Baxter, executor of the estate of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, who is now in this city, on his way from Samoa to Europe, occupied a box at the Star Theatre last night and witnessed the performance of Elita Proctor Otis in "Oliver Twist."

—Marshall Wilder Going Abroad.—Marshall P. Wilder, the diminutive comedian, will make his usual trip to Europe this Summer, sailing on the Paris May 29. He expects to be away about three months.

GATHERING QUEER WORDS

The Dialect Society Preparing to Print a Dictionary.

COLLOQUIALISMS ARE IN DEMAND

The New-York Branch Meets to Adopt Plans for the Collection, and Invites Aid from All Interested.

The New-York branch of the American Dialect Society held a meeting yesterday in Columbia College for the purpose of electing officers and adopting plans for systematic work.

The officers chosen were: Prof. Thomas R. Price, President; Rossiter Johnson, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, and Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, Vice Presidents, and F. Rashleigh Chalmers, Secretary.

Since the first informal meeting of the branch, held a month ago, the membership has all but doubled. The territory included within its sphere of influence is roughly indicated by the proposed boundaries of Greater New-York, with the adjacent cities and towns of New-Jersey added.

E. H. Babbit, the present Secretary of the American Dialect Society, gave an outline of the work which the members of the New-York branch could do in co-operation with the editors of the English Dialect Dictionary.

This work, Mr. Babbit said, would include all dialect words which were still in use or which were known to have been in use at any time during the last 200 years. Words with some peculiar local meaning would be printed in this Dictionary, while words which merely had a peculiar pronunciation would be rigidly excluded as belonging to the province of grammar.

It had not yet been definitely settled whether vulgarisms and slang would be printed, but meanwhile it was necessary to collect all such words and phrases, under whatever head they properly came.

A lookout should be kept chiefly for dialect words introduced into this country by the early settlers and now found for the most part in the inland towns of New-England States, especially those situated on the hills, and thus removed from much contact with foreign immigration.

Often these words and idioms had been transplanted from their native localities and had even been changed in meaning. Sometimes new local words had been coined or obsolescent words had been revived to apply to new conditions.

Many of the members, Mr. Babbit said, would recollect dialect words, which had been familiarly used in the places where they had grown up, and which they never heard in New-York. The ages between which words made most impression on us were eight and eighteen.

In addition to words used colloquially, members of the branch might read critically books written wholly or partially in dialect, and extract separate words upon which their early associations enabled them to throw light. The same course might be taken with newspapers and magazines devoted to special subjects.

Thus many true dialect words would undoubtedly be found in farmers' papers, articles on hunting, or in loosely written accounts of sporting matches.

Mr. Babbit showed the form which had been adopted for preserving the records of words. It consists of a slip, the size of a half sheet of note paper, with printed titles having blank spaces to be filled in.

First comes the word itself, then its pronunciation, spelled phonetically. Beneath these follow the meaning and exact locality, and if the word is from a book, the date of its publication, the name of the author, the title, and the volume, chapter, and page. Finally comes a quotation showing the use of the selected word in a sentence.

In order to illustrate the use of these slips, Mr. Babbit read a few pages from Lowell's "Bigelow Papers," showing how rich in dialect words this portion of Lowell's works was, and how accurately he had seized the proper sense of each dialect word.

Arrangements were then made by those present to divide the work of collecting dialect words so as to avoid reduplication.

Mr. Babbit, after the meeting was over, showed the reporter for The New-York Times the mass of materials which he had already received. Tennessee was one of the first States to send him a number of dialect expressions still in common use there, most of them among the descendants of the original Scotch-Irish settlers.

Massachusetts men were also busy with survivals of the Puritan and seventeenth century English diction, which had long passed out of use. Virginia had also contributed many words peculiar to that section of the country.

"New-York City and its vicinity," said Mr. Babbit, "contain stores of unmined wealth in dialect words, other than slang, vulgarisms, and foreign words. I have received a packet of survivals or corruptions of Dutch words from Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, which I have not yet had time to classify.

"From time to time these slips are distributed into bundles in their proper alphabetical order, and in this shape they will form the foundation of a comprehensive collection of dialect words used in this country.

"Of course, all the words published in the journal of our society will be incorporated with those otherwise collected. It is a work in which every one with a taste for words may join, and the membership of the society is not restricted in any way."

WHEN THE TARIFF LAW TOOK EFFECT

Supreme Court Will Hear Arguments Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, on the request of Attorney General Olney, to-day set Monday next, May 20, for the trial of the case of Burr vs. Hardwick, appealed from the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York. This case involves the question whether the new tariff law took effect Aug. 28, 1894, the day it was allowed to become law by the President, or Aug. 1, 1894, as stated in the enacting clause of the Tariff act.

The question involved is of great importance, as, if the decision is adverse to the Government, it will necessitate the reliquidation of all entries made between Aug. 1 and Aug. 28, 1894. To do this would require all the clerical force in the Treasury that could be put on this class of work, and would throw back current work two months.

United States District Attorney McFarlane of New-York will appear for the United States in the case.

Howell & Co. of Pine Street Attached.

The offices of Howell & Co., in the Traders' Exchange Building, at 80 and 82 Pine Street, have been closed by the Marshal on attachments for about $400, obtained by S. G. Patterson for Western desk manufacturers. Deputy Sheriff Carrahar has also received an attachment against the concern for $163, in favor of the Shelbyville Lounge and Desk Company of Shelbyville, Ind., for eight oak desks, which were sold in February last.

The partners in Howell & Co. are said to be William and Edna Howell. The offices were opened in January, ostensibly to do a stock brokerage business, and the members of the firm were supposed to have come from Chicago. Mr. Patterson said yesterday that they had bought all sorts of goods since they had been in business, such as bicycles, furniture, carpets, cigars, &c. They have no connection with the well-known banking firm of Howell & Co. of New Street.

Efforts to reach Mr. Howell have been fruitless.

Great Expectations from Sunflowers.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

S. D. Cone of Aberdeen, S. D., whose cultivation of the mustard plant has been already reported to the public, has made another departure in agriculture. He will plant 100 acres of Russian sunflowers. The profits of this industry, if all goes well with Mr. Cone, will come from every part of the product. The flower grows from eight inches to two feet in diameter. The yield of seed is thirty to fifty bushels per acre, and the seed produces about one gallon of oil per bushel. The oil is high priced, and is what is known as the nearest approach to the oil of olives. After the oil has been extracted, the seed meal makes a splendid cake for cattle and horse feed, much superior, in fact, to that made from the flax. Then the stalks, which will number about 13,000 to the acre, will yield five to six cords of fuel, about equal to wood, and worth in the neighborhood of $15 per acre.

DICKINSON SOUNDS THE NOTE

His Warning to Watch the Attitude of Great Britain.

Don M. Dickinson aroused the old soldiers by his speech at the banquet of the Loyal Legion at Detroit, Mich., last week. His subject was "Our Veterans—Can They Hear the Bugle Call?" but his address struck a patriotic keynote, and took a much wider range than is usual in after-dinner remarks. It was as follows:

"Language has been exhausted in the aspiration of orators and poets to justly praise and honor the sacrifices, the heroism, and the unexampled fighting qualities of the men who marched and rode with Grant and Thomas and Sherman, and Sheridan and Custer and a legion of others of the men of '61-'65, on the one side, and with Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and the Johnstons on the other, and still there are depths of feeling toward you in the breasts of your fellow-countrymen remaining unexpressed, and that are beyond expression in words.

"I will not undertake that line of thought to-night, but will try to outline another, leading a different way, suggested by the toast and its sentiment.

"Can you, old soldiers of the Grand Army, and you, citizen-soldiers

SUBJECTED TO INDIGNITY

W. E. D. Stokes Accused in Court by A. H. Purdy of Intoxication.

M'ALLISTER NEGATIVED THE CHARGE

The Prisoner Admitted that He Drank Punch to Excess in Mr. Stokes's House—Convicted of Assault.

W. E. D. Stokes was subjected yesterday to the gross indignity of being accused in open court of alcoholic intoxication.

The person who made the accusation was Ambrose H. Purdy, the criminal lawyer, who acted as counsel for Thomas McAllister.

McAllister was arraigned for trial before Recorder Goff and a jury on the charge of assault in the third degree, for making a murderous assault on Mr. Stokes. A reception was given by Mrs. Stokes on April 2, at her home, 62 West Seventy-second Street. Some champagne punch that was not consumed by the guests was given in liberal quantities to McAllister by his sister, Agnes McAllister, a chambermaid in the Stokes household. McAllister became mad with drink and tried to kill Mr. Stokes, it was charged.

The story of the assault was told with much detail by Mr. Stokes, who was called, with Mrs. Stokes, as a witness against McAllister. He said:

"I was awakened about midnight by, hearing lou cries of 'Help!' 'Murder!' My wife and I ran to the window, but saw no one. Looking over the stair rail I saw the defendant with a knife or other weapon in his hand and heard him shout: 'Let me get at that Stokes till I kill him!'

"I went down stairs and ordered him from the house. He attempted to strike me with the weapon. I seized a bottle and the steel clashed against it and broke it.

"I then grappled with the fellow and threw him out. Later, he returned, and I had him arrested."

"You were indicted for libel once, were you not?" said Mr. Purdy during the cross-examination.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stokes.

"You charged your cousin, E. S. Stokes, with being a murderer?"

"I insinuated it in a piece of poetry," said Mr. Stokes.

"Have you been tried?"

"No."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Purdy.

"I don't know," was Mr. Stokes's answer.

"I know, though," interrupted Assistant District Attorney Osborne. "I would have brought him to trial if I could have secured a conviction."

"You were also sued civilly by your cousin," said Mr. Purdy.

"Yes," retorted Mr. Stokes, "but I won."

"You charged him also with stealing about $200,000 from you."

"Yes."

"That's all," said Mr. Purdy.

Mrs. Stokes, who was stylishly dressed in dark-blue serge, took the stand next. She corroborated her husband's story, as did Mr. Stokes's butler, who had helped his employer to put McAllister out of the house.

It was in opening for the defense that Mr. Purdy charged Mr. Stokes with drunkenness, saying deliberately that it was not McAllister, but Mr. Stokes, who was under the influence of liquor on the night of the assault. This charge was negatived by the defendant himself, who was forced to admit that he drank until he was unconscious.

McAllister said that his sister brought to him a pitcher of champagne the night he called there, and he partook of it freely. After he took three glasses he lost his memory, but he declared that he was positive, despite his loss of memory, that he did not attempt to strike Mr. Stokes and was sure he had no weapon.

Agnes McAllister, the defendant's sister, stood by her brother's story and said it was she who put her brother out of the house, and not Mr. Stokes.

The jury returned a verdict against McAllister of guilty, making a strong recommendation for mercy.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S PLEA.

He Seeks to Open a Default in a Judgment for Debt.

Rudolph Aronson's financial transactions with Carl Beringer formed the topic of an interesting discussion in the City Court yesterday, before Judge McCarthy.

On behalf of Mr. Aronson, Judge McCarthy was asked to open the default in a judgment for $625 obtained by Mr. Beringer. It was contended that neither the summons nor complaint had ever been served on Mr. Aronson.

William N. Loew, counsel for Beringer, said that this statement was false. He said that on the day the summons was served, Mr. Aronson came to his office and implored him to withdraw the suit for the present, stating that he would pay the claim as rapidly as he could, and that he would give Mr. Loew an order on the box office of the Casino, allowing him to draw $25 a week. In all, Aronson owes Beringer about $2,000 on notes, and this $25 a week, Mr. Loew said, was to be applied to the payment of the whole debt, and not merely to the one note for $625, which was sued out. Mr. Loew said that he told Mr. Aronson that he had no authority to make any such arrangement, and Mr. Aronson, in acknowledging the debt, said that he was very grateful to Beringer for the loans.

Beringer makes affidavit that the loss was one between friends, and that Aronson had continually made promises to pay to-morrow, but that day never came. When the summons in this suit was served, he states that Aronson came to him and offered to pay, but never did so. He states also that in January, Aronson was unable to open the Casino, owing to lack of funds, and that arrangement was made with Lawyers Lippman and Sink, Leo Von Raven, and others to raise a fund so that Aronson could open. It was represented to Beringer, he says, that he would be more secure if he joined in, and advanced more money, so that the Casino could be opened.

Mr. Loew also made a motion to amend the judgment roll so as to make the amount of the judgment $1,250 on two notes of $625 each, instead of on one, as the judgment on but one of the notes was made under a misapprehension.

Judge McCarthy reserved decision on both notices.

ELASTICITY OF THE LAWS.

Arcadio Luque Arrested for a Business Transaction in Spain.

A good idea of the elasticity of the laws under which a person may be locked up under a civil action for debt is furnished by the case of Arcadio Luque, or Luque Alaban.

On account of a business transaction that took place in Barcelona, Spain, none of the principals being citizens of this country, Luque finds himself in Ludlow Street Jail, in a civil suit. No criminal charge is made against him, but it is alleged that he contracted the debt sued for, $4,562.95, by fraudulent means; hence he is held under an order of arrest and the county will have to feed him for the benefit of an English mercantile house, unless he should be able to find $5,000 bail.

The action against him was brought by G. H. Wehners & Co. of Bradford, England. According to the papers in the case, which were drawn in England and are very voluminous, Luque sent orders to the firm in England to ship goods to certain customers in Barcelona. As soon as he knew the goods were in transit, he wrote to the house that his customers had canceled their orders, and that as long as the goods were already on was the firm might better bill the goods to him and he would dispose of them for the firm's account.

The firm learned through its customers that they had never ordered the goods, and that the acceptances had never been presented. Afterward it was learned that Luque, who was the Barcelona agent for Wehners & Co., had gone to Paris. From there he came to America, and the English firm got an order of arrest on March 17, 1894. The Sheriff has been keeping a look-out for Luque ever since, but did not succeed in catching him until yesterday.

A WARNING TO PRISON KEEPERS

They May be Punished for Contempt for Not Accepting Alternative Fines.

When a gentleman who has been "on a bit of a spree" gathers himself together after the Judge has given him five or ten days' imprisonment, as the case may be, and receives the amount of the alternative fine, he may still secure his liberty, even though he has begun serving out his term of imprisonment.

This important decision was laid down yesterday by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, and the Justice added that any Warden or Prison Keeper who did not release a prisoner at any time when the latter tendered his fine would be sent to jail himself for contempt of court.

John T. McEvoy was committed on May 11 to the City Prison for five days by Justice McMahon for having been drunk and disorderly. McEvoy tendered the Warden of the Tombs his fine, but the latter refused to accept it, and a writ of habeas corpus was obtained for McEvoy's production in the Supreme Court.

When the facts were presented to Justice Ingraham yesterday, he at once ordered that the prisoner be released. He based his decision on the fifth section of the Wilds law relating to disorderly persons.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy stated that the Warden was acting under the advice of President Porter of the Board of Charities, who held that under the Wilds law, Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, no prisoner could escape his imprisonment by the simple payment of the fine.

"I desire you to inform the Warden," said the Justice, "that if, in the face of the decisions on this subject, he persists in keeping persons in custody when they offer the fines, I will grant an order for him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. This man is discharged from custody, and should have been at liberty from the time that he tendered his fine."

McEvoy walked out of court with his head pushed up as high into the air as he could possibly get it.

HIS MIND ALMOST WHOLLY GONE.

Albert Gray's Physician Says He Is Suffering from Paresis.

Albert Gray the well-known mechanical engineer, is suffering from paresis, it was alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday, where it was stated that his mind is almost wholly gone, and that there is no hope for his recovery.

An order was obtained recently in the Supreme Court to examine Mr. Gray, in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against him in November, 1894, for $2,771.90, which was for rent of the premises at 173 and 175 Duane Street. Judgment was obtained against him as a stockholder of a power company.

Maurice B. Blumenthal presented a certificate yesterday to Justice Ingraham, signed by Dr. George H. R. Bennett, in which the Doctor says that Mr. Gray is suffering from paresis. The certificate stated that it would be dangerous to submit the patient to any excitement, and that for the purposes of examination as a witness his testimony would be worthless, as his mind is almost wholly gone.

An adjournment was asked for for a week, the attorney stipulating that if there was any doubt about the certificate, the physicians of the judgment creditor, the Ireland Real Estate Company, could examine the judgment debtor. This will be done in the course of the week by Dr. Dana.

Fayerweather Will Case Arguments.

The Fayerweather will contest came up again in court yesterday on the appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the judgment of Judge Truax, given last December.

Judge Truax declared void the deed of gift which had been executed by Justus L. Bulkley, Thomas S. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan, Mr. Fayerweather's executors. There are fully two dozen lawyers interested in the case, including Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Judge William G. Choate, ex-Judge Horace Russell, William Blaikie, Jabish Holmes, Jr., Edward C. James, and William B. Putney.

The case was opened yesterday by William Blaikie, who represents the heirs of Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, who died over a year after her husband, and who, under the provisions of his will, received only a small portion of his estate.

John E. Parsons, representing Executors Ritch and Bulkley, and ex-Judge William G. Choate, who appeared for the institutions mentioned by the deed of gift, all argued that the decision of Judge Truax should be reversed. They had not concluded their arguments when the court adjourned until to-day, when it is expected that Mr. Root and Mr. Putney will make the closing arguments.

Mrs. Gunst Asks for Her Children.

Jacob M. Gunst, a manufacturing chemist, at 26 University Place, is accused by his wife of treating her most brutally and robbing her of her children, Florence and Henrietta, five and seven years old, respectively.

Mrs. Gunst obtained from Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday a writ of habeas corpus to compel her husband to produce the two children in court and explain why she should not have their custody.

Mr. Gunst and his family lived until April 7 at 126 East Eighty-sixth Street. His wife says that he took the two children on April 7 under the pretense that he was to take them to the country. They had a quarrel in their flat, and she says that he knocked her down, took the key from her, and then left the flat with the children, locking the door so that she could not get out. He has abandoned her, and has refused to give her any information about the children or to tell their whereabouts. She has not seen them since, and has no knowledge as to whether they are in the city or not.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of motions again.

2107—Murphy & Co. vs. United States. 2149—Ross vs. same. 645—Mayer vs. same. 1801—Kent vs. same. 1380—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. same. 817—Jaffray & Co. vs. same. 1368—United States vs. Jacquin. 1192—Fawcett vs. United States. 1133—Semon Backe & Co. vs. same. 1455—Oppenheimer vs. same. 2125—Weller & Knight vs. same. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 133—Briggs vs. Ferrybcat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 75—Oldfield vs. Tug Greenville. 55—Hutchings vs. Wilson. 65—Whitman vs. Steamship Holywood. 116—Hawley vs. Steamship Normannia. 62—Montosi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock. 86—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 61—Killella vs. Steamboat Maryland, &c. 41 to 43—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

48—Matter of McDougall. 67—Jans vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 74—Pell vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 83—Central Trust vs. New-York Equipment Company. 44—Talcott vs. Wabash Railroad Company. 89—Clay vs. Wood. 57—O'Brien vs. Smith. 34—People ex rel. Linehan vs. Martin. 35—People ex rel. Zuckschmendt vs. same. 45—Booth Brothers vs. Baird. 78—Katz vs. Schnaier. 81—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 39—Everard vs. The Mayor, &c. 41—Davis vs. Guardian Assurance Company. 87—Wamsley vs. H. L. Horton Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—McCarty vs. Patton.

Class IV.—2—Paine vs. Press Publishing Company. 3—Govan vs. de Miranda. 4—Kernochan vs. McLeod. 5—Dickerson vs. Entz. 6—Safety Electric Construction Company. 7—Grier vs. Chandler. 8—Clark vs. Clark.

Class VII.—9—Allison vs. Park Bank. 10—Ferro vs. Rossweg. 11—McGovern vs. Yule. 12—Delafon vs. Yule.

Class VIII.—13—Matter of Hurry. 14—Schlein vs. Stein. 15—St. Mary's House vs. Hayes. 16—Laino vs. Frank. 17—Matter of Hawkins Sons Screwing Company. 18—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 19—Volson vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Co. 20—Farmers' National Bank vs. Venner. 21—Renton vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 22—Bureau of Press Clippings vs. Stodart. 23—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 24—Matter of Piqua Club Association. 25—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company. 26—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 27—Matter of Reddy. 28—Phillips vs. Lewis. 29—Nathan vs. Hendricks. 30—Simes vs. McElroy. 31—Matter of Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company. 32—Matter of S. Newton. 33—Schloss vs. Sinsheimer. 34—Lyle vs. Little. 35—Weimers vs. Metzger. 36—Panama Star and Herald vs. Boyd. 37—Kent vs. Osborn. 38—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 39—Macauley vs. Halpin. 40—Well vs. Cohen. 41—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 42—Piza vs. Butler.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austen, Receiver of Taxes upon. 1—Abel. 2—Bement. 3—Bemis Car Box Company. 4—Benedict. 5—Bohnet. 6—Bowman. 7—Caroline. 8—Cheever, C. A. 9—Cheever, J. D. 10—Central Park Safe Deposit Company. 11—Commonwealth Insurance Company. 12—Dietz. 13—Executor of F. V. Hamlin. 14—Fearn. 15—Fifth Avenue Storage Warehouse Company. 16—Geis. 17—Green. 18—Hall. 19—Hardy. 20—Hoppen. 21—James. 22—Kroder. 23—Lachman. 24—McMillan. 25—Macrae. 26—Money Check Book Company. 27—Muschel. 28—Naughton. 29—New-York Novelty Company. 30—New-York Photo-Gravure Company. 31—New-York Steam Company. 32—Palmer. 33—Pape. 34—Rothfeld. 35—Rothschild. 36—Stern. 37—Tschopik. 38—Universal Lock Co. 39—Union Stock Yard and Market Company. 40—Vandeveer. 41—Woods.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Divorce.—3010—Tuthill vs. Tuthill.

Law and Fact.—2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 2896—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Yorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2926—Walter vs. Bittschier. 1880½—M. Jacoby & Co. vs. Denison. 5520—Peyser vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company. 3326—Schwartz vs. Cornell. 3380—Irving Savings Institution vs. Lockman. 3407—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 2948—Reich vs. Cochran. 1437—Buchanan vs. Foster. 1491—Arthur vs. Dalton. 3255—Dingues Morocco Company vs. Schrader. 988—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Northern Assurance Company. 989—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 4046—Rado vs. Harding. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 2070—Scheyer vs. Campbell. 6388—Fox vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30.

10—Bogert vs. Striker. 16—Matter of Glennon. 17—People ex rel. Devery vs. Martin. 35—Glassheim vs. New-York Economical Printing Company. 49—Henry Hess & Co. vs. Boar.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

18—Keogh vs. Krulewitch.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1159—Parish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 1101—Myers vs. Dana. 1556—Lawlor vs. Knapp. 1585—Strobel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 1585—Dresher vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1620—Gross vs. same. 1623—Gillespie vs. same. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenahan. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1630—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1655—Ransom vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Shelton. 1445—Shelton vs. Boland. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1448—Lyons vs. Uhling. 1449—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parish vs. same. 1508—Schmeider vs. Holman. 1513—Gorman vs. Rouse. 1514—Same vs. same. 1515—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

109—Whiteman vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

346—Connor vs. Buddensiek. 857—Hughes vs. Pratt. 863—Schamberry vs. Schamberry. 870—Warner vs. Warner. 938—Ford vs. Robinson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1104—Cogswell vs. Chubb. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1775—Leggett vs. Bayles. 1125—Gottsberber vs. Providence and Stonington Steamship Company. 273—Welles vs. Carmichael. 1856—Wolf vs. Krooks.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1518—Meehan vs. Eggers. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills.—988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1048—Bertha Hamm.

Will of August Kliever at 2 P. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Sigismund Beer, Carl H. Stiller, Ezra B. Weston, Bartholomew Skaats, Theresia Matzenbacher, Francis Reilly, Patrick J. Hickey, Nathan Clark, Henry Feldman.

At 2 P. M.—Charles W. Warner, Hannah Fairgrieve, Thomas D. Mason, Theodore Barthen, John A. McSorley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building at Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1008—Anton Huber.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1750—Townsend vs. Kelm. 1609—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Segal. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1721—Kegelberg vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Company. 1633—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 1625—Cohen vs. Neschafsky. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 603—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1696—J. B. Whaten Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 1709—Meenagh vs. Lyding. 1729—Mayer vs. Non-Magnetic Watch Company. 653—Kessel vs. Schwab. 1720—Tobey vs. Linard. 1612—Abendroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1717—Riley vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1780—Morgenroth vs. Shapero. 1387—Heuschendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hanft. 1649—Fox vs. Holmes. 1315—David vs. Bonheur. 1659—Schott vs. Wertberg Home for Aged. 1666—Tausek vs. Crompton. 1405—Pasco vs. Dodge. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1808—Remus & Company vs. Weinstock. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1753—Almberg vs. Millikeu. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1576—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 1886—Vogel vs. Alley. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 1828—Hanze vs. Weber. 2019—Bossberg vs. Souther. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 273—Dunn vs. Canda. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 1797—Here vs. Danes. 3684—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 1905—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deltz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 2089—Alterman vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 2089—Jacob vs. same. 2090—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. same. 1591—Prial vs. Mass. 80—Robinson vs. Gray. 1212—Mackinstry vs. Smith. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 2095—John vs. Kahn. 1205—Costello vs. Herbst. 1919—Sickels vs. Sharkey. 1920—Same vs. Fay. 962—Liebermann vs. Vermilyea. 499—Lawrence vs. McDermott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

4143—Eichelberg vs. Ryman. 3744—Raynor vs. Zeiley. 3963—Crawford vs. Wilson. 4022—Reed vs. Gerber. 4248—Foley vs. O'Brien. 4137—Jackson vs. Kommel. 3201—Francisco vs. Bissinger. 3795—Jacquier vs. Fucigua. 4112—Haris vs. New-Padrara Onyx Company. 4106—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 4120—Kellogg vs. Arnold. 4215—Metzel vs. David.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Recess until May 20.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Andre Hanreade. 2—Joseph Fetbrod. 3—Annie Miller. 4—Charles Sachs. 5—Joseph Silberman. 6—Joseph Holman, William Foran, and James Morris. 7—William Fitzgerald. 8—Thomas Lyons. 9—Frank C. Kremer. 10—Charles Pfister. 11—Henry F. Wels. 12—John Garvey. 13—Ortman H. Wagner.

Pleadings—1—Marie Barberi. 2—Ernest O. Schneider. 3—George Bird. 4—Andrew Olsen. 5—Louis V. Jones. 6—Edward Meyers. 7—Joseph McMahon. 8—Karl Newberth. 9—Thomas McDonald. 10—Antonio Morrone. 11—Thomas H. Fain. 12—Thomas McCleave and Frank Monahan. 13—Frank Lelle. 14—Edward Fitzgerald. 15—Nellie Miller. 16—Samuel Gross. 17—William H. Fox.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Bernard Foglio. 2—Abraham Isaacs. 3—Joseph Patterson. 4—James Smith and Lewis Kidd. 5—Robert Smith and Joseph Smith. 6—Thomas Gregoris. 7—Arthur W. Searles. 8—John Wendel. 9—Julius Kotz and Isaac Cohen. 10—James Kelly and John Williams. 11—Ellen Guinan. 12—Emil Peterson. 13—Benjamin Branch. 14—John J. McCahill. 15—William Lorenzo. 16—Vincenzo Bosta. 17—Herman Michael.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Bradley for the People.

1—Lena Schott. 2—Charles A. Gallagher. 3—Lauretta Hughes. 4—John Edwards. 5—Benjamin Lawson. 6—Thomas Harrison. 7—Newton Whitehead. 8—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 9—Michael Callaghan. 10—James Stephens. 11—Harry Hallen and Adolph Sanders.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.

Dixon vs. Blauvelt—E. T. Oldham. Bender vs. Leonhauser—E. K. Camp. Asch vs. Sharp (four cases)—Robert D. Murray.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.

Matter of J. J. Koch & Co.—Stephen H. Olin.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.

Ward vs. Reed—Ernest Hall.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.

Durham House Drainage Company—Hugh R. Garden.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.

Max Oettinger vs. Ernest and Frederick Weber—Edwin F. Stern.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen J.; Part II.—Rumsey, J.

457—Walsh vs. Gatje. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 2072—Phillips vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1066—O'Gorman vs. Consumers Brewing Company. 1472—Forshay vs. Wood. 1023—Ward vs. Wanzer. 955—Purcel vs. Pain's Fireworks Company. 2006—Brisay vs. Star Company. 2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 1229—Whallow vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1231—Smith vs. Farley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

107—Spiers vs. Morch. 1111—Meister adm'r. &c. vs. Sharkey Monument Works. 1045—Smith vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 977—Cardillo vs. Gallo. 1071—Parfitt vs. Weill. Held 16th—222—Martin, infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 530—Stucke vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 985—Ayers vs. Broadway Railroad. 929—O'Keefe, infant, vs. City of Brooklyn. Held 16th—1188—Watson vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 855—O'Gorman vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 971—Williams vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad: 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 1219—Darwin vs. Reuther. 491—Falkmeyer vs. Meurer. 540—Horwig vs. Grier. 1258—Irvine, infant, vs. F. H. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 365—Nelson et al. vs. Van Orden. 968—Moore vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 438—Murray, infant, vs. Doscher. 1114—Osborg vs. City of Brooklyn. 270—Stephens vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

SPECIAL TERM—Clement, C. J.

264—Rhodes vs. Rhodes. 113—Maher vs. Denton et al. 1441—Gully vs. Gully.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of John J. Merritt, Stephen Petters, John Cregier, George Wilday, Michael Ruberg, Henrietta Mayers, Cosmer Hartmann, Francis A. Morain et al., Robert Tilly, Joseph Grossman, Otto Goritz, August B. Herseman, William F. Herseman, William Nott, Thomas Tracy, Margaretha Wertzel, John W. Frothingham, William E. Spanehl, Samuel McLean, Thomas C. Whitley, John A. Halsey, and Albert H. Guerbin.

The guardianships of A. Morain, Robert and Ettie F. McNichol, Mary Huber, and Jane L. Campbell.

The estates of Roxanna White and Eliza T. White.

The real estate of Joseph Bryan.

The administrator of Sarah J. Morehouse.

The transfer tax of Loretta J. McLaughlin.

No contest calendar.

VERDICT FOR SIX CENTS SUSTAINED

A Brooklyn Elevated Company Will Have to Pay These Damages.

The Supreme Court, General Term, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision reversing, with costs, Justice Gaynor's order to set aside the award of 6 cents granted to Isaac Lewis by a commission which appraised the damage to his property done by the Union Elevated Railroad.

Lewis's property is situated on the corner of Grand and Lafayette Avenues. The commissioners were Alexander Cameron, William H. Gale, and Harsan H. Wheeler, who has since died. Justice Gaynor set their award aside because of errors of law and the admission of illegal testimony.

The General Term affirmed a recent decision of Justice Bartlett in the case of William C. J. Voss against the Union Elevated Railroad Company, who ruled that in considering the damages done by an elevated railroad structure to a person's property the probable increase of value which would have followed if no such structure were there should be added to the damages.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following are the reports to the Signal Service of the weather crop conditions for the week ending to-day:

New-England.—No damage from cold weather on 13th, owing to cloudiness; general frost on 14th, except on immediate coast, which probably did considerable damage in interior counties.

New-York.—Heavy thunderstorms, with hail, Saturday afternoon caused great damage to fruits and nurseries near Rochester; killing frosts in portions of Niagara and Chautauqua Counties; great damage to grapes and peaches.

New-Jersey.—Light frost in central section Monday morning; no injury reported to strawberries or early vegetables.

Pennsylvania.—All crops and fruits in fine condition; Erie grape belt and a few other sections report considerable damage by recent frosts, but full extent not yet determined.

Maryland.—Peaches and other fruit reported considerably injured by rains; frost on the 13th in sections west of the Chesapeake, not reported killing, except in Garrett County; no damage done so far as known.

Virginia.—Light frosts generally Monday east of Blue Ridge caused very slight damage, and light to heavy frosts in west and southwest portions killed some fruits and early vegetables, but more time necessary to show whether very serious.

North Carolina.—Four days very warm, followed by decidedly cool wave; most of week good growing weather.

South Carolina.—Light frost in western portion Monday; cotton dying in places; corn excellent, but damaged some by cutworms; ground generally too wet for cultivation.

Georgia.—Light frost in northern counties morning of 13th; no serious damage.

Florida.—Excellent crop week; rapid growth of all vegetation and staple products; favorable reports from southern orange section.

Alabama.—Unreasonably cool weather last few days, retarding growth; general showers nearly every day, and too much rain in northern portions; minor crops and fruit progressing favorably.

Mississippi.—Rain retarded work, making crops grassy; present cool weather will do slight damage.

Louisiana.—Conditions experienced will add to lateness of season, but no other damage from the effects anticipated; rains markedly beneficial to rice.

Texas.—Clear, warm weather was very favorable for all crops until the last few days, during which a slight norther has retarded the growth of cotton; with another week of fair weather will be in splendid condition.

Arkansas.—Rainfall beneficial, but low temperature last of week was detrimental to growth; crops need sunny days without rain will place them in fine condition.

Tennessee.—Heavy frosts this morning, (14th;) too late to leave extent of damage; crops of all kinds doing nicely.

Kentucky.—Slight damage from frosts, (12th and 13th,) but very serious injury probable from killing frosts of this morning, (14th;) more rain will be needed soon.

Missouri.—Much wheat damaged by drought and chinch bugs in central and western, and by fly in southern sections; damage by frost slight.

Illinois.—Frost damage slight in southern portion, but in northern counties corn, fruit, and garden truck greatly damaged; rainfall plentiful in north and west half, but much needed in southern portion.

Indiana.—Frosts Monday night; probably caused injury, in localities, especially in northern portions; crops advanced only slowly.

West Virginia.—Severe damages by frosts to grapes, potatoes, all tender vegetables and fruits in uplands; river bottoms generally protected by fog; no serious damage to wheat, corn, and grass reported.

Ohio.—Frosts killed, to large extent, tender plants, grapes, berries, and believed to have seriously injured jointed wheat, corn, potatoes, and fruit over eastern portion, not so badly over central and western portions.

Michigan.—Warm bountiful rains have greatly improved and rapidly advanced all vegetation; frosts Saturday and Sunday slightly damaged fruits, corn and garden truck in central lower peninsula and fruits in upper.

Wisconsin.—Heavy frosts Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights killed fruits and vegetables in northern and injured them in central portion.

Minnesota.—Sharp frosts cut corn, potatoes, and garden truck to the ground, fruits also considerably damaged, but small grain uninjured and cool spell favorable for shocking.

Iowa.—Garden truck, potatoes, grapes and berries badly injured by frosts, but small grain not materially hurt.

North Dakota.—Heavy frosts have injured fruit and gardens, but no damage to crops is reported, and it is not thought they have been seriously injured; prospects the best for several years.

South Dakota.—Gardens, fruit, and potatoes considerably, and cereals slightly, affected by frosts in many localities in eastern portion; considerable permanent injury to fruit.

Nebraska.—Small grain generally injured and in western portion of the State much damage by drought and high winds; frosts in all parts of State on 11th and 12th, killing tender vegetation.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

The Gedney Property Sold at Auction for $139,000—Many Notable Sales Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for Frederick R. Walker the four-story brownstone dwelling 15 West Ninety-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 100; and for Mrs. Peabody the similar dwelling, 17 West Ninety-sixth Street. They have also exchanged for Eva P. Graff the five-story double flat, 1,473 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100, with William Nicholas for the three and one-half-story brownstone dwelling, 164 West Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2. They subsequently resold this dwelling to Emma F. Parraga.

The name of the purchaser of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street is Aaron Pennington Whitehead.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry Oppenheimer and others to John J. Farley the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, 99.11 by 100.11. The purchaser will erect three apartment houses on the site.

The southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, 100.11 by 100, is reported sold by the Thomas Gearty estate to Frank A. Seitz, at about $55,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Valentine M. Collins, at $14,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 223 West Fourth Street, east side, between Christopher and West Tenth Streets, 25 by 86.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold to E. Edgerton, at $28,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 129 West Ninety-second Street, north side, 315 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½. To J. Ogden, at $4,600, he sold the lots, 48.1½ by 31.6, on the north side of Thirtieth Street, 128.4 feet east of Eleventh Avenue. To the same, at $8,800, he sold the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. To C. P. Kelly, at $5,500, he sold the lot 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 158.9½ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. To Bruggamen he sold the six lots at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 99.11 by 150, at $41,600.

Mr. James L. Wells sold to Henry Holding at $3,950 a lot on the west side of Third Avenue, 113.8 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 26 by 124.11 by 26 by 123.1.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to H. Harris, at $18,000, the five-story front and rear brick tenements at 232 Stanton Street, north side, between Pitt and Willett Streets, 16.8 by 100. To the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, he sold under foreclosure, at $22,550, the four-story brick dwelling 408 Lexington Avenue, west side, 50.2½ feet south of Forty-third Street, 16.8 by 75.

Mr. Henry W. Donald sold, in partition, at $139,000, to L. A. Da Cunha, a real estate broker, the Gedney property, 143 West Fortieth Street, north side, 82.9½ feet west of Broadway, 30 by 94.2 by 30.9½ by 88.8, with seven-story brick hotel building; and also, 1,437 Broadway, connecting with it, 24.6 by 40.4 by 25.4½ by 67.1½, with four-story brick and tin roof building. The bidding for the property began at $75,000. The successful bidder declined to give the name of his principal, and he was supposed to be acting on behalf of Mr. Kinney of the American Tobacco Company. The property thus sold, together with the northwest corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, made up the Gedney House, which was recently closed. The price obtained, for the property was regarded as particularly low, about $40,000 more having been offered for it at private sale, and refused. The Broadway lot was bought for Gedneys for $80,000, and the other for $4,000 in 1853. The building on Fortieth Street was built at a cost of about $40,000.

In the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Frederick Woelm, at $21,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 155 Avenue B, east side, 46.8 feet south of Tenth Street, 23 by 71.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Gilbert de la Spelt, referee, as follows: 366 Broadway, east side, 25 feet north of Franklin Street, extending to Courtlandt Alley, 25 by 150, five-story brick building; also 105 John Street, south side, 20 feet west of Cliff Street, 19.7 by 59.7 by irregular, four-story brick store building; also, 113 to 119 John Street, northeast corner of Pearl Street, 25.11 by 91 by 90, four-story brick store building; also, lots on south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, 100 by 99.11; also, lots on south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 475 by 99.11; also, lots on south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 225 feet west of the Boulevard, 175 by 99.11; also, lots on north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 225 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 99.11; also, lots on south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 250 feet west of the Boulevard, 125 by 99.11; also, 2,125 and 2,127 First Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 75, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 352 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 25 by 71.5 by 25 by 73 9, two-story brick building in front and two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $5,965.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sales, two actions, George F. Langbein, referee, 2,345 and 2,347 Bathgate Avenue, west side, respectively 139.14 and 158.14 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, each 19 by 100, two two and one-half story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $4,890.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 by irregular, four and two story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,750; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, referee, southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, three-story brick tenement and two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,800.

By R. V. Harnett & Co. receiver's sale, three parcels, viz.: 318 East Twentieth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 92, four-story brick tenement; also, west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, plot 54 by 100, with two-story and attic frame dwelling, and lot 27 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, plot beginning at northeast corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and extending to the Harlem River, together with right to land under water adjoining. Action on judgment, $5,866.

By S. De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, Inwood Avenue, east side, 575 feet south of Wolf Place, triangular lot, 88.72 by 117.21 by 76.6. Due on judgment, $515.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, Ryer Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 145, two-story and attic frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., the George W. Childs property at Elberon, N. J., 265 by 575, with water grant in front, three-story frame dwelling, outbuildings, &c.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 13 to 19 West Thirty-third Street, sixteen-story brick hotel, by William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street; cost, $500,000.

Woodruff Avenue, north side, 400 feet east of Prospect Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Edward Buttlkofer of 1,103 Woodruff Avenue; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, by Charles K. O'Neill of 241 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $3,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, three-story frame dyellings, by Mary Wehner of 960 Union Avenue; cost, $12,000.

Clarkson Street, southeast corner of West Street, one-story brick office, by Astor estate; cost, $500.

Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Mathias G. McCabe of Fall River, Mass.; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 182 feet west of Brook Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Mary McGuire of 737 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, cost, $20,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, by Charles Bergenstein, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 120 and 122 East Sixty-third Street, by Sidney Mason estate, alterations to three-story brick stable; cost, $14,000.

No. 284 Mott Street, by Rocco Morasco, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $200.

No. 9 Washington Square North, by Mrs. Winthrop Gray, alterations to three-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 238 East Eighty-sixth Street, by James H. Hamersley, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 616 to 624 East Nineteenth Street, by John W. Brookman, alterations to three-story brick foundry; cost, $250.

No. 42 West Sixty-fourth Street, by John D. Creland, alterations to five-story brick flat; cost, $250.

No. 52 West Fifteenth Street, by H. Jaros, alterations to five-story brick storage house; cost, $3,050.

No. 541 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Bernard Walsh, alterations to five-story brick store and basement; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Mary Eichler, alterations to one-story frame greenhouse; cost, $1,300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Forty-seventh Street, east side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, two-story basement and attic brick building, two families, 20 by 40½ and 35, $2,500; John H. French, owner.

Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, four-story brick store and flat, six families, 25.2 by 65, $10,000; James G. Carroll, owner.

Forty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue, four-story brick store and flat, six families, $10,000; same owner.

Ralph Avenue, west side, 85 feet south of Macon Street, one-story brick store and dwelling, 15 by 50, $2,000; F. Berkeley, owner.

Wyckoff Avenue, southeast corner of Ralph Street, three-story frame store and flat, four families, 20 by 70, $5,000; Lunnemeyer & Bohach, owners.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Fifteenth Street, one-story brick store and dwelling, two families, 40 by 75, $7,000; E. P. Day, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 14.

MONROE ST, 241-243; Andrew O'Donnell and wife to Bena Wolff.. $1

WILLIAM ST, 269½; J. C. Julius Langbein, referee, to Abraham Kaufman..... 8,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 31; Lewis Z Bach to Louis Smadbeck..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Nathan and wife to Louis Smadbeck and another..... 25,000

MONROE ST, 241-243; Bena Wolff to Israel S. Feinberg..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 180, and 60 Dey St; Margarette Card and others to James Van Dyck Card, as trustee.. 1

WASHINGTON ST, 51; Simon P. Flannery and wife to James H. Jenckes..... 1

CORTLANDT ST, 64; Warren H. Titus to Catharine H. Titus..... 1

HESTER ST, n w corner Norfolk St; 25x50; Sarah J. Cohen to Katie Gottlieb and another, ⅓ part..... 3,000

SAME PROPERTY; Bessie Niederman and husband to same..... 3,000

PITT ST, e s, 153.6 ft s of Delancey St, 21.10x100; Tobias Cohen and others to Max Schwartz..... 10,500

SHERIFF ST, 67-69; Karl M. Wallach to Lina Young..... 1

SPRING ST, 325; Edward P. Schell and others, executors of Josephine L. Peyton, to Thomas Cloke..... 11,500

21ST ST, s s, 416.1 ft e of 8th Av, 16 x92; William H. Willis, referee, to Christopher Fine..... 10,950

31ST ST, 106 West; Daniel D. Lawson and others to Edward H. Kelly and another..... 25,000

20TH ST, n s, Lot 20, map of estate of Harmon Hendricks, (16th Ward;) Bernard E. Donnelly and wife to Alfred B. Dunn..... 35,000

22D ST, 211 West; William Z. Larned and another, executors, &c., of Charles E. Larned, to Sarah L. Boynton..... 12,500

16TH ST, s s, 118.6 ft w of 3d Av, 22 x103.3; same to same..... 22,500

COLUMBUS Av, n w corner of 124th St, 100; Benjamin H. Newell to Annie E. Kendall..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; James H. Lee and others to Benjamin H. Newell.. 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 150 ft n of Cole St, 50x100; Daniel Buckley and wife to John Desmond..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 50x100.5; Washington L. Folin and another, executors, &c., of Caius V. Folin, to William Crawford..... 13,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 168th St, 50x100; Mary Casey to Elizabeth Peetsch..... 3,000

MARION AV, e s, south half of Lot 129, map of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham; same to same..... 1,500

EDENWOOD AV, n e corner of High Bridge St, 190.6x145.9x115x125; Daniel Buckley and wife to John Desmond..... 1

88TH ST, 344 West; James Livingston and others to Alma L. Fellows..... 10

88TH ST, 333 West; James Livingston and wife to Martha E. Sturges..... 10

55TH ST, s s, 188.7 ft e of 9th Av, 20.11x52; Madeline S. Rogers to T. J. Drummond..... 1

57TH ST, n s, 49 ft w of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Vienna D. Gano and others to Ellen L. Demorest..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Charles H. Parsons to Annie F. Parsons..... 10

2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 90th St, 25x 75; Joseph J. Schreiner and another to Harry C. Hart..... 21,000

74TH ST, 143 East; Maurice C. Beringer to Adam Weiner..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John Donohue to August Rabe..... 8,500

85TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William Ueckermann to George Mangold..... 18,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11 x150x irregular, the executors of Isaias Meyer to William Ueckermann..... 37,500

132D ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 6th Av, 12.6x99.11; Rose and Lester W. Hogh to Anna M. Lehman..... 12,500

104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Leon M. Hirsch and wife to Lewis Z. Bach..... 1

105TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; same to same..... 1

110TH ST, s s, 307 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to the trustees of Annie A. Mundy..... 11,600

119TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; same to John W. Weaver, executor..... 16,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 72.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; Marie G. Barth to George Schweppenhauser..... 20,000

185TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth Schweppenhauser and another to Marie G. Barth. 1

12TH ST, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Bessie and Joseph R. Stein to Isabella Levy..... 25,000

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John R. Lockwood and wife to Mary E. and Mary Cahill..... 14,000

148TH ST, n s, 243 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Edwin F. Raynor and wife to William A. Needlinger. 14,500

137TH ST, s s, 91.10 ft w of Alexander Av, 16.4x100; Margaret A. E. Hogan to Anton Ragette..... 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 137th St, 25x81.6; John A. Foote and wife to Asmus D. Evertsen and wife..... 1

LAND OF HARLEM RIVER AND Port Chester Railroad Company, at east boundary of land conveyed to grantee, and land under water; Lewis S. Chanler and wife to New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 31,000

SAME PROPERTY; the administrators of G. Morris, deceased, to same..... 94,000

SAME PROPERTY; Clarence Cary and others to same..... 25,000

SAME PROPERTY; Clarence Cary and others, trustees of Gouverneur Morris, deceased, to same..... 94,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 371.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x115; Henry Burge and wife to Margaretha Miller..... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

BENNETT, Joseph H., administrator of estate of Mary J. Bennett, to Christian Herrlich; basement store, 47 East 11th St, 5 years..... $300

BUHLER, William, to John Daimler; store, &c., 223 Stanton St, 5 7-12 years..... 1,200

BONFILS IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Meyer Sniffin; 5 East 19th St, 7 5-12 years..... 6,000

FOUNTAIN, Alfred E., to S. Stilwell Field; 138 and 140 East 25th St, 5 years..... 3,870

KLAUS, Magdalena, to Anna Klaus; store, &c., 678 11th Av, 5 years.... 600

KNAPP, Julia H., to Adolph G. Sauer; 62 Dey St, 5 years..... 3,400

LUHRSEN, Diedrich, to Dannbacher, Stimis & Co.; 192 William St, 2 years..... 2,000

LEVY, Aaron, and others to Rebecca Friedman; store, &c., 57 Bayard St, 3 years..... 1,116

SCHWERIN, Henrietta, to James W. Lynn; store, &c., 715 Amsterdam Av, 10 years, $1,800 and..... 2,100

THE RECTOR, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephen of New-York, to John P. Baudouine and another, trustees, &c.; 21 Warren St, 21 years..... 2,100

REICHERT, Mary and Christian, to Karl Scheib; part of 321 East 54th St, 5 years..... 852

CLARK, Patrick, to W. Fesel; store, &c., 838 Washington Av, 3 years. 420

BREDEN, Martin, to Frederick Pump; store, &c., 354 Brook Av, 6 years, $720 and..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Jane A., to S. A. Allen; s s of 42d St, 65 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year.. $1,500

ASTMAN, Anna M., and another to Rose Hough; s s of 133d St, 187.6 ft e of 6th Av, (installments)..... 1,538

BURGHEN, Harriet B., to Philip Stenerange; s s of 187th St, 187.10 ft w of Washington Av, (2 mortgages,) demand..... 1,000

SAME to same; s s of 104th St, 155 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 3,500

CHISHOLM, Eliza T., to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 65th St, 114 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 65,000

CLOKE, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d8 Spring St, 1 year..... 5,500

CONLON, Thomas, and wife to United Savings Bank; n w s of Decatur Av, 150 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year..... 2,300

CUNNINGHAM, James A., to Michael P. O'Connor, as receiver; n s of 117th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,200

CIMINO, Vito, and wife, to Louis Raffioer and another; 110 and 112 Mulberry St, demand..... 2,000

CAHILL, Mary, and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 145th St, 100 ft w of Convent Av, 3 years..... 15,000

CRAWFORD, William, and wife to Thomas O'Connor; w s of Washington Av, 50 ft s of 173d St, 3 years.. 5,500

CAHILL, Mary, and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 145th St, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 3 years..... 15,000

DRUMMOND, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 53d St, 188.7 ft e of 9th Av, demand..... 3,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to John Duer, trustee; s s of 20th St, lot 28, map Harmon Hendricks, 3 years..... 22,000

DAYLON, Marlin J., to Lena Selferd; n w corner of Waterloo Place and 175th St, 3 years..... 500

DILLER, William E., and wife to Henry Oppenheimer and another; n s of 72d St, 25 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 50,000

DEFENDORF, Wilson L., and another to Isabella Wilson; s s e of Broadway, Lot 28, map Samuel Jones, 2 years..... 5,500

Di Gaetano, Giacomo, and wife to New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e s of 184th St, Lot 9, map of Peter Handibode, (installments)..... 2,250

EVERTSON, Amos D., and wife to John A. Foote; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 137th St, installments.. 3,500

FRIEDMAN, Ignatz, and wife to Sigmund Cohn; 135 Suffolk St, 3 years..... 1,000

SAME to Moses C. Levy; 147 Suffolk St, 5 years..... 8,000

FINE, Christopher, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 21st St, 416.1 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 700

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 259 West 21st St, 5 years. 8,500

GRAFF, Eva P., and another to Henry A. C. Taylor; 54 West 76th St, 5 years..... 22,500

GRINBERG, Chaim, and another to Morris Stahl; 362 Madison St, installments..... 4,000

GAMBLE, William, and others to William Moir, trustee; s s of Bathgate Av, Lot 15, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500

HENRIQUEZ, Louis N., to New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company; n w corner Columbus Av and 87th St, 5 years..... 40,000

HAMMEL, Christian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,492 1st Av, 5 years..... 11,000

HANNAN, John W., to August Freutel; w s Vanderbilt Av, 44 ft n of 176th St, 1 year..... 1,000

HOTZ, Edwin, and wife to L. E. Mesan; 23 Downing St, 3 years.. 800

SAME to James Shea; same property, 1 year..... 3,000

GAMBLE, William, and others to William Moir, as trustee; n w s Bathgate Av, part of Lot 18, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500

JENKS, James H., to S. P. Flannery; 51 Washington St, 2 years.. 4,500

KUSH, Rosa, to E. H. Roth and another; n w s King's Bridge Av, 569.6 ft n of Terrace View Av, 3 years.. 5,000

KAVANAGH, Margaret, to Jennie Halliday; n s Columbus Av, certain block, between Jackson and Monroe Avs, 5 years..... 1,000

KREIGER, Joseph, and another to M. Groh's Sons; w s Bathgate Av, 90 ft n of 172d St, bond..... 5,000

KENDALL, Annie E., and another to L. T. Durfee; n w corner Columbus Av and 124th St, 1 year..... 15,000

MAHLSTADT, Catharine, and another to Henry Eggers & Co.; s e corner 1st Av and 2d St, 4 years.. 5,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, and wife to F. D. Whitlock; n s Prospect Av, 62.6 ft n of Dawson St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 10,000

McCAHILL, Ellen M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 205 East 118th St, 1 year..... 3,000

NEIDLINGER, William A., to Henry C. Raynor; n s of 148th St, 243 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments 12,350

PERCEVAL, Charles, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 100 6th Av and 133 Clinton Place and 64 West 9th St, demand..... 50,000

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham, and others to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; n w corner of 92d St and Park Av, 5 years....130,000

ROWAN, James, and others to Thomas E. Greacen; n s of 178th St, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 10,000

SCHWARTZ, Max, and another to Tobias Cohen and another; e s of Pitt St, 153.6 ft s of Delancey St, demand..... 1,500

SCHUHMANN, John G., and wife to A. Hupfel's Sons; n s of Catharine St, Lots 278 and 279, map of East Tremont, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHREINER, Joseph I., and others to Joseph Bulova; 1,730 2d Av, 5 years..... 22,000

SHAW, Lizzie A., to John Townshend; e s of Riverside Drive, 50.11 ft s of 103d St, demand..... 2,290

UECKERMANN, William, to Ida Meyer and others, executors; s e corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 2 years..... 33,500

WATSON, William S., and another to M. L. Hall and another; n s of 47th St, 40 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years. 28,000

WOLFF, Bena, to Minna Wells; 241 and 243 Monroe St, demand..... 2,500

Assignment of Mortgages

ADAMS, William C., to Lulu Mander..... $5,500

BYRNE, Andrew, to S. A. Allen..... 1

BROMMER, John, as executor, to H. D. Baltmann..... 16,366

DOUGLASS, John E., to Mina Fried and another..... 3,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., to R. F. Tysen..... 4,500

FOOTE, John A., to Catskill National Bank..... 3,500

LIVINGSTON, John H., to Frederick A. Snow..... 50,000

MORE, Mary A. J., to the Catskill National Bank..... 1

RUNK, Louise F., to H. E. Page.. 7,000

TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND Improvement Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.... 1

TITUS, Warren H., to C. H. Titus, (three mortgages)..... 3

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Richard Irvin, as trustee, and others, (six mortgages)..... 53,100

WEEKES, Henry De F., as executor, to F. D. Weekes, as trustee, (two mortgages)..... 41,000

WIEPKEN, Julius, to Julius Bruns.. 1

WHITLOCK, Francis R., to E. J. Smith..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, w s, 30 ft s of 32d St, 19.4 ft front; Leon Hernandez against James Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GREENE ST, 59; Caroline R. Butler against George Lauziner, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

100TH ST, s s, nw corner of Melrose Av; Catharine Hohlock against Adam Dennerlein and others, (partition.)

BRISTOW ST, Lots 12 and 13, map of the Fox estate; James McMahon against Thomas Dunckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; William A. Perry against Edwin S. Updike, Sr., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

145TH ST, n s, 313.6 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6 ft front; North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Hannah Lacey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

VYSE AV, e s, 264.6 ft n of Home St, 25 ft front; same against George Weyrauch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

79TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 40 ft front; Thomas Keery against Imogene Lockwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

51ST ST, 446 West; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Frances Lewis, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

46TH ST, n s, 18.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9 ft front; Mary A. Byrne against Anthony Lavelle, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 43 ft front; John Norton against Charles G. Judson and the Freehold Company, owners and contractors..... $300

102D ST, 181 West; Hyman Rosenberg against Margaret E. McCormick, owner; George W. McCormick, contractor..... 160

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 19 ft e of Taylor Av, 25 ft front; H. B. Sarvin against Elisa Campbell, owner; Gustav Kastner, contractor. 68

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

85 Choice and Valuable Lots

ON

2d AND 3d AVS., 85th, 86th, AND 87th STS.,

BAY RIDGE,

NEAR FORT HAMILTON, L. I.,

30th Ward, Brooklyn.

NEW SHORE ROAD, NEWLY LAID OUT PARK AND DRIVEWAY.

GAS AND WATER ON THE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

Tuesday, May 21, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New-York.

By Peter F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers.

This will close out the entire holding of the Hamilton Land Co., and will be the last opportunity to get lots at reasonable prices in this fast growing and improving neighborhood.

60 per cent. can remain on bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. for 1, 2 or 3 years.

Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

Access may be had by the 39th St. Ferry and Electric Railroad, which passes the property; by Bridge, via 3d Ave. Electric Cars; by boat direct from Battery, or 5th Ave. Branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

For maps and particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway (basement), New-York.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, May 21,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

Executors Sale to Close an Estate

55 East 66th St.

Handsome 4-sty. and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, 20x55x100.5.

In excellent order; all improvements; sanitary plumbing; chandeliers, gas fixtures, and pier mirrors.

Maps at Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.

By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,

At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM, 59 Liberty Street, New-York.

GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of PALISADES PARK, N. J.

To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grand lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Hitherto reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address

A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.

APPLY TO

CASS REALTY CORPORATION, 503 Fifth Avenue.

New-York City.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,

Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street.

OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

58 WEST 57th ST.—Elegantly-furnished, attractive apartment, containing four rooms; private bath; elevator; restaurant in building; reduced rent, $75. TAYLOR, Sherwood Studio Building; references.

TO RENT—In West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., for Summer, small furnished apartment; three rooms and bathroom; very moderate rent; references exchanged. Address, immediately, C., Room 62, 27 Pine St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC,"

CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 26TH ST.

Entrance 7 West 26th St.

Desirable suits, two rooms and bath each, to let. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar St.

Agent and Attorney for Owner.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

436 ST., 443 WEST.—Three story and basement brownstone; twelve rooms; all improvements; pleasant block; rent, $1,100. Call 460 West 44th St.

MORE INDIANS ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY

Agent Wright Believes that Deputy Marshals Want the Fees.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to-day received a telegram from J. G. Wright, United States Indian Agent at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, advising him of the arrest of more Indians by United States Deputy Marshals on the charge of bigamy. American Horse was arrested several days ago on a similar charge.

Agent Wright states that during his absence from the agency on duty on the reservation ten Indians had been arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal charged with bigamy. They have no legal wives except by Indian custom.

He states that such action will surely lead to serious trouble, as all the older Indians are in the same position. He recommends that the Department of Justice be requested to investigate upon whose authority the arrests were made, and adds his opinion that the arrests are simply made by the Deputy Marshals to secure the fees. He says: "I decline to be held responsible for the conduct of the Indians as a result of such actions. Further proceedings should be stopped at once."

The case of the arrest of American Horse was referred by Secretary Hoke Smith to Attorney General Olney some days ago with the recommendation that when the case should be brought into court the United States District Attorney move to dismiss it.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE MEN

Three Others Fatally Injured—Cause of the Accident Not Known.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 14.—In an accident this morning at West Bingham, Potter County, Penn., fifteen miles from here, five men were killed and three fatally injured by the blowing up an eighty-horse-power boiler.

The killed:
ENGLISH, Claude.
GROVER, Charles.
MERRICK, Eugene.
MOWERS, James.
PERRY, Lyman.

The fatally injured:
CONVERSE, Caleb.
GRIDLEY, William.
JOHNSTON, O.

All the men are residents of Mills, Penn. The mill, which employs twenty men, is owned by Peck, Haskell & Cobb of Ulysses. The cause of the accident is unknown.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 86 AND 87 WEST 87TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

80 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Any amount. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL STREET.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 20 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE RENTED TO A good tenant, one of the most desirable residences in the beautiful old town of Stratford, Conn. For particulars address P. O. Box 2,205, New-York City.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and home-seekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY A SPECIALTY; THE ORANGES; very desirable investments; sale or rent. E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, second floor.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

AT MANTOLOKING, OCEAN CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Several very desirable cottages to rent for the season; furnished complete; running water from two artesian wells 1,200 feet deep; rent of ocean-front cottages, $500 to $800; on bay, $300 to $400; ample railroad facilities; fine bathing, fishing, and sailing. Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Cash Realty Corporation, 503 Fifth Avenue, or 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Summit and Short Hills, N. J.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent, Summer season; also choice property for sale.

VAN RENSSELAER, MARTIN & RAMSEY, 111 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 Broadway,
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 32d Street.

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MARY M. MORE, Plaintiff, against HENRY C. THOMPSON and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 15th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twen

SENT TO THE GRAND JURY

New-Jersey Officials May Be Indicted Now.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE IS VIGOROUS

He Takes the Record of the Voorhees Committee and Demands that Bills Be Found for Conspiracy and Fraud.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—Something like a panic prevailed to-day among those whose names have been drawn into the exposures of the Voorhees investigating committee. Not only was the committee in session and throwing more light on the conduct of State affairs during the last five years, but Justice Gummere, in his first charge to the Mercer County Grand Jury, was using some strong and most emphatic language.

The Judge, turning his attention to the revelations before the Voorhees committee, said the scandal of the purchase of supplies for the State House was one of the matters the Grand Jury would have to deal with. Not only the persons purchasing those supplies, but those furnishing them, if it were shown that they had guilty knowledge of the frauds, were liable to prosecution, and must be indicted. A mistake of judgment which caused a loss of money to the State was not indictable, but continued and palpable losses of money by the State through the purchase of supplies was not a mistake in judgment, and must be dealt with as the law directed. The presentation of false bills for supplies was indictable, and where such cases existed indictments must be found. Not only could and must each person be indicted, but each and every one could and must be indicted for conspiracy if there was evidence of guilty knowledge of each other's acts.

It appeared from the records of the committee, said the Judge, that certain witnesses had sworn falsely before it. If the testimony was intentionally false, those witnesses must be indicted for perjury.

Some of the crimes brought to light by the committee were not indictable here. They had been committed in other counties of the State, and were indictable and punishable where committed.

The Judge then told the jurors that he believed there had never before rested on a Grand Jury in this State a more responsible duty than rested on the jury before him. The safety of the Government depended on its honest and upright administration. If that did not prevail the very foundations of Government were threatened. If corruption were not checked it was but a question of time when the Government would fall.

Any State officer guilty of the charges was indictable for malfeasance in office. If he obtained money from the State through fraud or false bills, he must be indicted also for obtaining money under false pretences, and if he agreed with others to do this and acted with them, he must also be indicted with those others for conspiracy to defraud.

It is not expected any indictments will be handed in within a week. The work of the jury, however, will be light. It will have the records of the committee to work on.

At the State House, a few blocks away, the points of the Judge's change were known within a few minutes after it had been delivered, and for a time it more than held its own in interest with the proceedings of the committee, which was sitting in the Senate Chamber. Secretary of State Kelsey was again before the committee, but his testimony was unimportant.

Edwin Fitzgeorge testified that exorbitant prices were paid for printing ordered by the Secretary of State. Senator Daly asked him if he ever made as much profit as 20 per cent. on job printing work. He said he had.

"Did you consider that you were guilty of extortion?" inquired Senator Daly.

"No, Sir," was the reply. "I considered that I had a snap." [Laughter.]

Mr. Corbin, in commenting on this subject again, said the State officers had for a dozen years thwarted the law already on the statute books to prevent the printers from plundering the Treasury.

The subject of the electric lighting of the State House was taken up. Nearly $50,000 was spent for this purpose. Carl E. Adams, an electrical engineer, who examined the specifications, contracts, and work done, testified to alleged numerous overcharges. There were lamps billed to the State at $10 each, while the price agreed upon in the contract was $4. The witness produced an estimate, according to which, in $10,000 worth of these supplies, there were overcharges aggregating about $2,300.

The committee here adjourned till next Saturday.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS AND THE NEGRO

Discussed at the Last Session of the Annual Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The first business of the fourth and last day's session of the Southern Baptist Convention after devotional exercises was the report of the committee on time and place of the next meeting. It recommended that the convention for 1896 be held in the First Church, Chattanooga, beginning the Friday before the second Sabbath in May; that the Rev. C. A. Stakely of Washington preach the annual sermon, with the Rev. C. Durham of Raleigh, N. C., alternate. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee upon so much of the report of the Home Mission Board as related to work among the colored population was made by the Rev. A. J. S. Thomas of South Carolina. The committee emphasized these points:

The Board will not undertake work among the negroes in any State unless the State boards of white Baptists are in sympathy and co-operate with it.

It will not undertake work in any State unless the members are agreed among themselves upon the work to be done.

The colored people should be encouraged to pay a part of the salary of every teacher and missionary laboring among them.

The best work that can be done among the negroes is educating their ministers rather than evangelizing them.

The Southern Baptists are in sympathy with the efforts of generous hearted people North and South who have given money to establish schools and colleges in the Southern States for the negroes.

The Rev. W. H. McAlpin of Alabama, colored, an agent of the Home Mission Board, working among the people of his race, and the Rev. George A. Walker, President of Walker Institute, Augusta, Ga., colored, made addresses, and the report was then adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following for membership of the several boards, and they were elected:

Foreign Mission Board, Headquarters Richmond, Va.—President—H. H. Harris, Virginia; Corresponding Secretary—R. J. Willingham; Treasurer—J. C. Williams; Recording Secretary—A. B. Clarke; Auditor—H. C. Burnett.

Home Mission Board, Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—President—J. B. Hawthorne, Georgia; Corresponding Secretary—I. T. Tichenor; Treasurer—Walker Dunson; Recording Secretary—A. C. Briscoe; Auditor—B. F. Abbott.

Sunday School Board, Headquarters Nashville, Tenn.—President—J. M. Frost, Tennessee; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—T. P. Bell; Recording Secretary—S. W. Week; Auditor—R. Eastman.

The Rev. Mr. Holt, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported that the membership of the convention consisted of 813 delegates on the financial basis, and 402 representatives from district associations; total, 1,215. There were present 762 delegates of the first class and 142 of the second class; total, 904.

A resolution submitted by the Rev. J. J. Hall of Norfolk, Va., at the request of the International Peace Congress, recommending a high court of arbitration among the nations, was passed.

The Rev. M. Vann, colored, President of the American National Baptist Convention, said that since the emancipation proclamation, out of 4,000,000 colored people liberated, 1,500,000 had been brought into the Baptist Church, while out of 50,000,000 white people, and after 200 years of work, but few more have united with the same Church.

New-Jersey's Exempt Firemen.

ELIZABETH, May 14.—The State Exempt Firemen's Association of New-Jersey will hold its annual convention here to-morrow.

MEMORIAL CHURCH DEDICATED

Prominent New-Yorkers Attend Services at Scarborough in the Edifice Erected by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.

SING SING, N. Y., May 14.—The new Presbyterian Church at Scarborough, the southern suburb of this place, which has been erected by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard as a memorial to her late husband, was dedicated this afternoon in the presence of a large congregation.

A special car on the Hudson River Railroad brought up from New-York Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Adele Sloane, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb. Among others were Mrs. J. H. Burden and James Burden, Jr., of Troy; the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Mrs. Schieffelin, the Rev. J. A. McWilliams of the Sing Sing Presbyterian Church, and H. W. Lockwood of the Baptist Church.

After a voluntary on the organ and the singing of a hymn of praise, the invocation was made by the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner of Orange, N. J., formerly of Sing Sing. The Scripture reading was by the Rev. F. F. Bessing, the pastor of the church. The prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., of the University Place Church, in New-York.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in New-York, delivered an address, and was followed by the Rev. J. T. Wilds of Greenwich, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. T. M. Niven of Dobbs Ferry, all of whom spoke concerning the good work done in the Church by Col. Elliott F. Shepard.

After the Doxology had been sung the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. A. D. L. Jewett of Nyack, N. Y.

A full description of this pretty stone church was published in The New-York Times of Sunday last.

DUTCHESS COUNTY "WHITE CAPS"

Two Men Arrested for Beating an Old Blacksmith.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14.—George Davis and Luman Race of Hibernia, Dutchess County, are in the county jail in this city, charged with having committed a White Cap outrage upon Isaac Davis of Hibernia last Sunday night. Isaac Davis is an aged man. For years he has been the village blacksmith at Hibernia. Some time ago he received a letter stating that he talked too much, and that if he did not leave the village he would be visited on May 12 and torn into ribbons. On the letter in red ink were crudely drawn skull and bones and a dagger. It was signed "White Caps."

The blacksmith thought the matter a joke until Sunday night, when Race knocked at his door and tried to induce Davis to accompany him to a wagon shed, where he said a neighbor wished to speak with him. Davis was afraid, but his wife went to the wagon shed, where George Davis was hiding. She ran back to the house, and together the old people barred the door.

Race and Davis then broke open the door and knocked the old blacksmith from his chair and dragged him about the room. Then they kicked and choked him. They were frightened away by the screams of Mrs. Davis. They were arrested next day and taken before Justice Monfort, who held them for the Grand Jury. Davis is very seriously hurt and may die from the shock. The prisoners were admitted to bail to-night.

HE WAS ARRESTED ON A THEOBY

T. F. Comeford Thought to Know Something About an Assault.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 14.—Thomas F. Comeford, employed in the County Clerk's office, New-York City, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant issued by Judge Smyth of this village, charging him with assault. He was arraigned before the magistrate this evening, and placed under $2,000 bonds for his appearance at the examination.

The warrant was issued on complaint of Charles Dockendroff, a police officer of this village, who was seriously injured last July at the picnic of the Endeavor Social Club, held at Donnelly's Grove, here. While attempting to arrest one of the members of that organization, who was charged with assault, the officer was hit on the head with a baseball bat, and his skull was fractured. He thinks that Comeford knows something about the assault committed upon him.

CHORUS GIRLS CLAMORING FOR MONEY

Sixteen of the "Viking" Company Who Relied on Estelle Clayton's Promises.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Sixteen girls arrived from New-York yesterday afternoon and spent several hours at Miner's Theatre, waiting for the treasurer of the "Viking" opera company. The opera was to have been played here all this week, but Col. Morton, upon learning of the disasters which had befallen the company since the opening night at New-Haven, decided that it would be better to have the theatre closed than play the attraction. The manager of the company, W. H. Lykens, and Advance Agent Giles did all they could to get money enough to pay the chorus people, but failed, owing to the non-materialization of backing which Miss Estelle Clayton, the author of the "Viking," had promised.

All the girls but two returned to New-York, and the other two went to see "1492." To-day Col. Morton went to New-York to see the managers of the company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the stations and duties of Officers of the Medical Department.—Capt. Peter R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from duty at Fort Custer, Mon., will report to Fort Assiniboin, Mon., for duty, to relieve Major Charles B. Byrne, Surgeon. Major Byrne will report to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty. Major William C. Shannon, Surgeon, will report to Fort Custer, Mon., for duty. Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Fort Custer, Mon., for duty.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, fourteen days; Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, one month; Capt. Alonzo R. Chapin, Assistant Surgeon, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry, six months.

—Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20. He will report to the Chief of Engineers.

—Major Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, United States Army, has been appointed Acting Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte.

—Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, will report to the United States Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 20, for duty.

—Capt. Charles Richard, Assistant Surgeon, will take station at St. Louis, Mo., for duty as Attending Surgeon in that city.

—Major Frederick M. Crandall, Third Infantry, and Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd, Eighteenth Infantry, have been retired.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers has been detached from duty in connection with the Ericsson and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Lieut. W. H. Beehler has been detached from the Hydrographic Office June 1, and will take two months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

—Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in connection with the Ericsson.

—Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland has been detached from the Navy Department June 3, and ordered to the Cincinnati.

—Assistant Engineer Walter Ball has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the New-York.

—Lieut. Le Roy M. Garrett has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department May 20.

—Lieut. A. C. Dillingham has been detached from the Cincinnati and will take three months' leave.

—Ensign B. F. Hutchinson has been detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Naval Academy.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Douglass Club, of the City of New-York, to perpetuate the memory of the late Frederick Douglass and for social intercourse and mutual benefit. Trustees—John W. Mitchell, Philip H. Brown, George H. Sparrow, Charles H. Moore, Robert J. Vincent, Pierre Barguet, and Samuel J. Stokely.

DEPUTY MOORE RESIGNS

Complies with the Request of His Chief, Col. Waring.

EXPENDITURES DO NOT CAUSE ALARM

The Mayor Says He Is Not Worried Over the Commissioner's Output, and Has Not Asked His Resignation.

It was formally made public yesterday by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, that Deputy Commissioner Moore had tendered his resignation. The following correspondence was given out in the morning:

New-York, May 10, 1895.

Charles K. Moore, Esq., Deputy Commissioner:

Dear Sir: You will please send me your resignation by the first mail to-morrow morning; I want it by 9 o'clock. This time there must be no delay. Respectfully,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Commissioner.

New-York, May 13, 1895.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr.:

My Dear Sir: In pursuance of our conversation of Jan. 4, supplemented by your communication of May 10, instant, I hereby tender you my resignation as Deputy Commissioner, to take effect, in accordance with your expressed wish, June 1, 1895. Very respectfully,

CHARLES K. MOORE.

The announcement caused little surprise, as well-founded rumors had been current for some time that Deputy Commissioner Moore was going to give up his position.

Col. Waring refused to say why he had requested Major Moore to resign, and Major Moore also declined to offer any explanation. He said:

"When I came to the office this morning I learned that Col. Waring had given out the letters for publication. I was somewhat surprised, as I supposed, from a conversation I had with Col. Waring, that the letters would not be made public without my consent. I will say, however, that there is no hostility between myself and the Commissioner."

Major Moore admitted that there had been some disagreement between himself and Mrs. Carré, Col. Waring's secretary. He said:

"I objected to Mrs. Carré's assumption of authority in the absence of Col. Waring. I considered that as Deputy Commissioner I stand in Col. Waring's place when he is away."

Another letter was sent by Major Moore to Col. Waring Saturday before he had made up his mind to resign, which was withheld from publication.

Deputy Commissioner Charles K. Moore was appointed by Col. Waring Jan. 15. Major Moore is a civil engineer and a graduate of Columbia College. At the time of his appointment he was residing at Fanwood, N. J., and was a Justice of the Peace in Union County. He was a member of the National Guard of the State of New-Jersey from 1874 to 1894.

Incident upon Major Moore's resignation stories were revived to the effect that Col. Waring had been asked to resign by Mayor Strong, and that he had tendered his resignation. The matter of a possible deficit in the Street Cleaning Department at the end of the year was also discussed. It was said that Mayor Strong had become alarmed at the expenditure made thus far by the Street Cleaning Department.

Mayor Strong, when asked if this were true, replied that he was not worried in the least about the amount expended by Col. Waring. The Mayor said that he had not asked Col. Waring to resign, and did not intend to make any such request. The Mayor also said he had not tried to arrange a private loan for the use of the Street Cleaning Department.

The fact that a bill presented to Controller Fitch for over $600 for bags and cylinders furnished by Robert Frame of Newport, R. I., that have been experimented with as a substitute for ash cans, remained unpaid caused further speculation.

It was said that Col. Waring was associated in a business way with Mr. Frame, Col. Waring, when informed of what had been said, made the following statement:

"I first knew Robert Frame as a young engineer, whom I employed as an Inspector on the Buffalo Trunk Sewer in 1882. I afterward employed him as an engineer in my capacity as Chief Engineer of the Drainage Construction Company. Leaving that service, he formed a company, consisting of himself, my stenographer of the time, and my Superintendent of Plumbing, to manufacture and sell certain plumbing inventions of mine. In this business he is still engaged. I have never had any other relations with him.

"So far as it has been possible for me to ascertain the facts, he furnished the sample bags and cylinders for the experiment in New-York, for something less than the cost of their manufacture.

"The firm of George E. Waring & Co. expired about 1847, when my father retired from business. I have never been in any other partnership than my present firm of Waring, Chapman & Farquhar, civil engineers, save that when I was a boy I was a partner in a gristmill."

William J. Lyon, Auditor of Accounts, said yesterday that, owing to certan circumstances in relation to Mr. Frame's bill, an investigation was being made by the Controller, and that the bill had not been paid.

Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if Col. Waring's statement had any bearing on the matter under investigation.

"Yes, in a certain explanatory way," he replied.

Auditor Lyon also said that, according to the present rate of expenditure, there would be a deficit in the department of about $400,000 at the end of the year.

The New-York Times stated last Saturday that the expenditure in the Department of Street Cleaning for the first four months of the year exceeded its proportion of the year's appropriation by 5 per cent. of the latter amount. Col. Waring is quoted as saying, in the same article:

"Nothing has been done that will prevent the Department of Street Cleaning from keeping the streets cleaner during the rest of the year than they have ever been in former years, and nothing has been done to prevent us from paying all our bills up to the 31st day of December."

Col. Waring also explained why a larger sum than usual had been used for the first four months of the year. He said he determined to demonstrate once for all what it would actually cost to keep the streets of New-York in a satisfactory condition.

Col. Waring denied that he had tendered his resignation. He said that he could not say at present whom he should appoint to take Mr. Moore's place June 1.

Col. Waring called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon and had a short conference with Mayor Strong. Neither Col. Waring nor the Mayor would say what the nature of their conversation was.

Mrs. Carré, in answer to the rumors that she was not a resident of New-York, and therefore not entitled to a position in the public service here, said that her home is in East Forty-sixth Street, this city.

The Board of Health received a report from Col. Waring yesterday regarding a charge made by Mrs. Ross Davis of 2,080 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Davis said one of the cart drivers refused to remove garbage from her premises, and that she gave him 25 cents to empty the barrel that stood in front of her house. Col. Waring said Mrs. Davis violated the law by mixing ashes with the garbage and by tipping the driver. He said he would dismiss the driver if he could find out which one was guilty.

Col. Waring reported the arrest Monday by Section Foreman F. E. Fuller of Thomas Daly at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue for scattering dirt in the street. Police Justice Welde fined the prisoner $2.

Col. F. M. Gibson, now Superintendent of Stables, is talked of as the successor of Major Moore. Col. Gibson is from Newport, R. I.

Two Ex-Justices Under Conviction.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 14.—Louis Brandenberg and George Langen, ex-Justices of the Peace, were convicted in the General Sessions Court this morning for obtaining money by false pretenses.

They ran a bogus employment bureau and charged a number of applicants $5 each for places that were never procured for them. They will be sentenced on Friday.

New Place for Max Helfere.

Max Helfere has been elected to fill the position of cantor and choir director at Brooklyn's synagogue, Temple Beth Elohim, on Keap Street and Division Avenue.

Mr. Helfere formerly held the position of cantor and choirmaster at Temple Beth El on Fifth Avenue in this city.

RUN DOWN AND ABANDONED AT SEA

Capt. Sommers of the Ill-Fated John W. Hall, Jr., Tells the Story of How He Lost His Ship.

Capt. Sommers and seven of the crew of the American schooner John W. Hall, Jr., which was cut to the water's edge by the steamer Alene and abandoned on May 5, arrived at this port on the Atlas Line steamship Alleghany yesterday.

Capt. Somers sailed in the John W. Hall, Jr., from New-Bern, N. C., on May 3, with a cargo of lumber for New-York. While in latitude 36.50, longitude 74.07, at 2 P. M. May 5, a dense fog prevailing, the steamship Alene struck his vessel on the port bow. The vessel filled in a short time. The Alene sent a boat to the John W. Hall, Jr., which took off her crew. The Alene then proceeded on her voyage and landed the crew of the schooner at Fortune Island.

Capt. Somers says that the boat's crew that took him and his men off the schooner had orders to fire her, but did not do so. Some other vessel must have stripped her of her sails and set fire to her, as the steamship Andes, on arrival here reported the schooner in that condition in latitude 36.50, longitude 74.07.

Chief Officer Wilfred J. Kendrick, in speaking of the accident yesterday, said:

"The fog was so dense that we could not see more than three lengths ahead. We had a man on the lookout blowing a foghorn continuously. I was forward also, keeping a sharp lookout ahead. Suddenly I heard the whistle of a steamer, and almost simultaneously, the big white hull loomed up not three lengths ahead and about a point and a half on our starboard bow. She must have made us out almost at the same moment, for she put her wheel to port, and the steamer's bow swung off to starboard, clearing us all right, and coming around to leeward of us. I ordered the starboard watch called, and sung out to Capt. Somers, who was aft: 'It's all right, she's keeping off!'

"The words had hardly left my lips when the steamer's wheel was jammed to starboard and she came at us. In another instant her sharp prow struck us on the port bow near the forerigging, cutting half way through us.

"The men on the other watch were just coming out of the forecastle when she struck, and a fortunate thing it was, for had they not been called in time they would certainly have been killed, as the steamer cut clear through the deck forecastle. Our vessel settled rapidly, and would have sunk at once but for the cargo of lumber, which kept her afloat."

When the steamship Andes reported the derelict on fire, on arrival at this port May 10, it was not known that she had been in collision.

The John W. Hall, Jr., registered 183 tons, was built at Frederica, Del., in 1874, and hailed from Wilmington, Del.

Narrow Escape of Two Vessels.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 14.—There arrived here last night the schooner Triton, Capt. Diggin, from Gloucester. Capt. Diggin said that he left Gloucester Saturday noon for Provincetown, to procure fresh bait for a trip to the Banks. At 9 o'clock P. M. a thick fog set in. A watch was kept for approaching craft, and the hand horn was kept going steadily. Suddenly a huge dim object showed right at the jib-boom end, and, with a tearing and crashing the spar ripped through the spanker of a three-master, and, catching on the boom, was broken off like a pipestem. Then the passing vessel slipped rapidly by touching broadsides nearly their full length. The strange craft disappeared in the vapor, while the crew of the Triton stood stupefied by the narrow escape from a fatal collision.

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 14th day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,728,343.61	
Gold bullion	50,190,076.23	
Total	$144,918,419.84	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,814,649.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	97,730.00	
Total	$48,716,919.00	
Balance		*$96,201,500.84
Standard silver dollars	$345,161,474.00	
Silver bullion	601,380.83	
Total	$345,762,854.83	
Outstanding silver certificates	329,681,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,016,876.00	
Total	$322,664,628.00	
Balance		23,098,226.83
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,973,166.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,305.25	
Total	$148,960,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,960,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$79,891,184.82	
Outstanding currency certificates	42,255,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	890,000.00	
Total	$41,365,000.00	
Balance		38,526,184.82
Treasury notes of 1890	$28,161,460.00	
National bank notes	5,158,210.76	
Fractional silver coin	16,606,540.22	
Fractional currency	70.50	
Minor coin	1,257,299.91	
Deposits in national banks	16,656,284.12	
Bonds and interest paid	1,717,746.99	
Total	$69,557,612.50	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,614,027.92	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,725,051.47	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,216,133.47	
Post Office Department account	3,115,306.62	
Miscellaneous items	1,981,815.20	
Total	$45,652,334.68	
Balance		23,905,277.82
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$181,731,381.56

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$428,415.89	$5,443,238.98	$133,431,287.71
Internal revenue	248,543.89	4,988,443.65	125,629,980.42
Miscellaneous	56,405.77	841,043.17	12,806,061.03
Total	$733,365.55	$11,272,725.80	$271,867,329.16

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$178,000.00	$3,600,000.00	$84,872,456.75
War	115,000.00	1,542,000.00	45,284,688.12
Navy	248,000.00	956,000.00	25,872,521.84
Indians	58,000.00	276,000.00	9,085,728.69
Pensions	700,000.00	8,403,000.00	126,688,124.90
Interest	26,345.50	1,601,243.76	30,468,696.02
Total	$1,325,345.50	$16,378,243.76	$322,272,216.32
Excess of expenditures over receipts	591,979.95	5,105,517.96	50,404,887 16

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$43,930.00	$148,825.00	$11,407,780.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	88,364.00	631,695.50	11,192,867.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,644,632	$15,335
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,980,718	9,250
Total	$345,625,350	$24,585

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.50	.55
Best & Belcher	.62	.70
Bodie Consolidated	1.05*	1.10
Bulwer	.10*	.13
Chollar	.33	.39
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.80	2.90
Crown Point	.48	.50
Gould & Curry	.32	.40
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.35
Mexican	.58	.71
Mono	.15	.18
Ophir	1.65	1.75
Potosi	.36*	.39
Savage	.22*	.23
Sierra Nevada	.64	.71
Union Consolidated	.39	.46
Utah	...	.05
Yellow Jacket	.25*	.20

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 14.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	1.00	1.02
Argentum	.04	.04
Portland	.68¾	.69
Anaconda	.36	.37
Isabella	.17¾	.18
Union	.13¾	.13¾

Third Avenue Road Censured.

A Coroner's jury yesterday censured the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the death of Margaret Coghlin, two years old, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who was struck by one of the company's cars.

The jury held that the grripman on the car had not had enough experience to warrant the company in allowing him to run the car.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Herain, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Taff";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia "and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Turkish Prince; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day. After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 10, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM. Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM. Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM. Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM. Spree, Tu. Je. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM. Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Havel, Tues., July 2. Havel, Tues., July 30
Saale, Sat., July 6. Saale, Sat., Aug. 3
Trave, Tues., July 9. Aller, Tues., Aug. 6
Lahn, Tues., July 16. Trave, Sat., Aug. 10
Fulda, Sat., July 20. Lahn, Tues., Aug. 13
Spree, Tues., July 23. Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17
Ems, Sat., July 27. Spree, Tues., Aug. 20

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE to London, Paris, and Hamburg.

New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, May 16, 9 AM. Victoria, Je. 6, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM. Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, My. 30, 11 AM. F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM. Columbia, July 6, 11 AM

1st Cabin, $85 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After July 1 Express Steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Djelfjord, Ranen, Vestfjord, Sarfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskiev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)